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TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate North or Northeast winds;
fresh or strong at times in exposed places; fair.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1029.4 mbs., 30.40 in.
Temperature, 63.7 deg. F. Dew point, 59 deg. F. Relative humidity,
61. Wind direction, NNE. Wind force, 10 knots.
High water: 7 ft. 6 in. at 8.09 p.m. Low water: 1 ft. 5 in. at
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VOL. III NO. 282

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1948.

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The Berlin Dispute

Bramuglia Has New Proposals

Paris, Nov. 28.—After working all day Saturday and today, Dr. Juan Bramuglia of the Argentine came up tonight with a new compromise proposal to resolve the East-West crisis in Berlin.

Dr. Bramuglia's latest formula climaxes weeks of effort to bring East and West together in the Security Council, of which he is currently President.

The new proposal retains the "simultaneous" principle, reliable sources said. This means lifting of the blockade would be timed to coincide with the introduction of a single Soviet currency in Berlin.

The compromise also has a new and practical approach. Dr. Bramuglia would have a committee of experts set up under the Security Council to work out technical details of four-power currency control. If this meets with the four approval, the Committee would begin work at once.

SEES VYSHINSKY

Dr. Bramuglia had lunch today with the acting chief of the American delegation, Mr. John Foster Dulles. He twice met Dr. Philip Jessup, also of the United States. Last night he conferred with Russia's Andrei Vyshinsky and is to meet Mr. Vyshinsky again tonight.

Reliable sources said Dr. Bramuglia hoped to win Big Four approval for his compromise before Tuesday. These sources said Mr. Vyshinsky was non-committal, but he discussed some details of the currency issue with Dr. Bramuglia.

The sources said that under the new formula Russia and the Western Allies would begin to lift their restrictions in Berlin as soon as the currency experts' plan is completed. Russia then, within the time limit set by the Security Council, would lift her blockade on road and waterway traffic, while the West would begin to introduce the Soviet mark in the United States, British and French sectors, adhering closely to the schedule worked out by the proposed Committee of experts.—United Press.

OFF THE RATION

Brussels, Nov. 28.—Sugar will be taken off the ration in Belgium next month, it was announced today. Only goods remaining on the ration will then be table oil and imported butter.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Guarantees Are Needed

DR Sun Fo's reported willingness to reopen the Yangtze and other China inland waterways to foreign shipping and trade is the first sign of intelligent and practical goodwill towards the country's international friends given by any Nationalist leader since the end of the Pacific War. Unfortunately the gesture is belated and bears the stamp of opportunism for it is offered as a quid pro quo for unlimited United States military aid to defeat the Communists. As such it loses much of its appeal, more especially as it will be necessary for the Nationalists to bring the best possible advantage to achieve decisive military victories. A satisfactory answer to the second question could resolve the first, and Madame Chiang's visit to this United States might carry brighter prospects of success if she could take with her a military plan designed by the Generalissimo and his advisers which, backed by the necessary weapons and leadership in the field, offered every chance of correcting the present disastrous military situation. Today there is disconcerting little evidence that the Nationalists can, or indeed intend to try to take the initiative. Everywhere they are on the defensive, despite substantial material resources and practically unlimited man-power. President Truman, reasonably enough, now expects to be offered some guarantees as to intentions and the ability of Nanking to fulfill them before he commits the American people to further costly assistance, and unless Madame Chiang is armed with any such assurances, her visit may well be in vain. Sentimental and heroic entreaties are no longer enough.

Mentioned In Bribery Probe



Mr. John Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with alleged bribery and corruption among government servants in the inquiry now being conducted in London, involving the alleged activities of an alien with five different names.

Jews & Arabs Start Negotiations

Tel-Aviv, 28.—Top-level negotiations between the Jews and the Arabs started in Jerusalem today for a complete cease-fire in the city, after months of sporadic outbreaks, according to United Nations Truce Headquarters in Haifa.

Headquarters said "excellent progress was made" and added that United Nations observers expected a complete and sincere ceasefire for the entire Jerusalem area "in the very near future".

Principals in the negotiations are Lt-Col. Abdullah el-Tel, commander of the Arab Legion for Jerusalem, and Lt-Col. Moshe Dayan, Jewish Army commander. Representatives of the Truce Commission and the Security Council's Conciliation Commission are attending the ceasefire meetings.—United Press.

Decisive Battle For Central China About To Begin

RED THREAT TO HSUCHOW SAID TO BE OVER

Hsuechow, Nov. 28.—Gen. Tu Li-ming, acting Government commander in the Hsuechow area, said on Sunday that a "decisive battle for Central China was about to begin."

It appeared to me that a good sized battle already was in progress as I circled in a commercial plane over 100 miles of the ragged battle front, writes an Associated Press correspondent. I counted 18 villages in flames between Hsuechow and Pengpy, 100 miles south-east. Those in ashes were too numerous to count.

Puffs of smoke from sporadic gunfire and from Nationalist B-24's dotted the countryside. Captain Gordon Smith, American pilot of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation air liner, said "The Nationalists are fighting as I have never seen them fight before."

This plane and others like it are making rapid shuttle flights over the 200 miles to Nanking, taking out Government wounded. More than 2,700 wounded were flown out on Sunday.

General Tu, in a hasty interview as he was boarding a plane for a quick conference in Nanking, said the Red threat to Hsuechow itself was definitely over. From the artillery fire I saw in five minutes' flight, the view seemed optimistic. American bombers and Canadian fighters roared in and out of the airfield all day long. Their prime target was Hsuechow, Communist-held railway town 45 miles to the south. Hsuechow looked abnormally quiet. Surrounding villages were on fire.

The railway leading to the Yangtze appeared to be intact. Gen. Tu said it had been cut in several places but the rails and ties had not been destroyed so repairs should be easy. It appeared the Reds had not damaged the line too badly because they hoped to use it themselves some time in the future.—Associated Press.

SPIRITS RISE

Hsuechow, Nov. 28.—Spirits have risen and tensions have relaxed in this Northern Chinese city in the past 10 days since the Nationalists withstood and turned back the immediate Communist threat of occupation.

Now the city's life is proceeding quietly if not normally, although in every mind there is the question whether and when another Communist assault will come. The assault is not new to Hsuechow for through the centuries of Chinese history it has been a military key-point. Its strategic importance in the modern sense has been added in this century by its position as the junction of two important trunk railways—north and south from Tientsin to Peking (Nanking) and east and west along the Lungshan line from the coast to the interior.

A town of handicrafts rather than industrial production, Hsuechow has a normal population of about 250,000. What it has now, with the enormous influx of refugees from Shantung and Honan Provinces, is uncertain, but European residents estimate the total around 800,000.

SUPPLIES PLENTIFUL
Added to this is the vast number of Nationalist troops, which may bring the figure to the region of a million. Because it was only recently that the Communists cut the railway to the south, supplies of commodities still appear plentiful.

Food, clothing and other goods fill shop windows and street stalls and prices after the recent Communist scare are now falling although still higher than in Nanking and Shanghai.

Residents here believe the city can hold out several months especially if the rim of the Communist encirclement in the neighbouring farmlands can be widened. Even so, these areas cannot be relied upon to provide much food reserves after the concentrated occupation of hundreds of thousands of men of the warring armies.

The city is now relying for its urgent needs on the airfield, to which the Communists recently penetrated within three miles and actually landed shells within its perimeter.

VILLAGE VICTORY
The Nationalist victory at the village of Erchengchi, when the Communist thrust towards the aerodrome was held and hurled back, was hailed as a notable victory.

Under martial law, Hsuechow is a dead city at night. Throughout the 12-hour curfew, starting at 6 p.m., only persons about the wintery windy streets are shivering sentries crouched in dark alleys and doorways with fixed bayonets at their sides.

The military occupation of Hsuechow has for the most part been uneventful for the soldiers have shown an excellent discipline. This is in sharp contrast to the behaviour in the surrounding countryside, where widespread looting and destruction have been reported.

Hsuechow, behind its guarded approaches and with the Communist threats repelled, feels safer now. But Hsuechow may mean little in the general scheme of things if the Communists leave it for attention later and concentrate on pressing southward to the line of the Yangtze.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' CLAIM

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The Chinese Communists reported on Sunday they had destroyed the Government's main railway line through the North-western province of Shan.

A broadcast from the North Shanhsi radio said 10,000 Nationalist troops, including Army Commander Li Jih-chi, were captured. The broadcast gave no other details. A full army would total about 60,000 men if at normal strength. The Shan troops have long been relatively quiet, with no reports from either side.—Associated Press.



Constable Shot Dead In Hotel

Police from CID Eastern District were summoned to the Good View Hotel, Causeway Bay, about 8.45 a.m., today, where they found a Chinese constable lying dead in Room 32 with bullet wounds through his head, together with a Chinese woman, also shot and dying.

Inquiries revealed that the constable, No. PC2564, booked the room last night.

Det.-Insp. G. E. Willerton is in charge of investigation.

CITY FIRE

Another fire broke out shortly after the lunch hour today among squatters' huts in the old Queen's College site, situated just above Hollywood Road.

Fire appliances were sent out from Central Fire Station at 2.28 p.m. Cause of the fire is not known. However, columns of thick smoke can be seen rising over the area.

This is the third fire involving squatters' huts in the area in the last three weeks.

Success Of Madame Chiang's Visit To U.S. May Depend On Public Reaction

OFFICIALS CAUTIOUS ABOUT ADDITIONAL AID

Washington, Nov. 28.—The success of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's mission to the United States today appeared to hinge primarily on public and Congressional reaction rather than any quick switch in the administration's cool regard for the present Nationalist government.

Madame Chiang left Shanghai today and is expected in Washington on Wednesday. She is accompanied by General S. M. Chu, former director of the Chinese Mission to Japan and K. W. Yu, Generalissimo Chiang's secretary.

American policy makers let it be known in advance that the first lady of China will have a hard job in convincing them that the United States should become deeply involved in China's civil war. But the big question mark attached to her surprise mission was admitted in official quarters to be the influence she may wield on the Congress and United States public opinion.

There is some official apprehension here that Madame Chiang's visit will result in public clamour for the administration to "do something about China" without heed to possible consequences. An American official doubted the wisdom of all-out aid to Chiang's government because:

1. Such a move might be accepted as a challenge by Russia. On top of the Communist success in Manchuria and North China, Moscow is regarded as being in a better position to channel aid to the rebel forces than the United States is to help Chiang. Some authorities believe that the United States and Russia might end up in a war of their own which might start in China.

CHINESE PUZZLE
2. The magnitude of what is frequently referred to as the "Chinese puzzle" is staggering in the view of many officials. They expressed the view that the United States military and economic aid could prop up the Nationalist regime for one year, let alone five.

3. The Nationalist government has been unable to instill in its people or armies the will to fight the Communists. This is traced in the official view here to poor leadership, inefficiency and corruption on the Nationalist side.

4. A large scale commitment in China would have a good chance of failing and it might also jeopardize the United States efforts to shore up Western Europe against Communism. These and other factors have served to delay a decision by President Truman and Secretary of State George Marshall on the China problem. Both are understood to be opposed to Madame Chiang's personal appeal for help.

Upon her arrival, Madame Chiang is expected to receive invitations to testify on China's needs before Congressional committees or a joint meeting at the Capitol. There are no immediate legislative steps that could be taken but her ideas could influence action early in the new Congress in January.

NO OFFICIAL PLANS

Madame Chiang's eloquence, charm and persuasiveness were demonstrated when she addressed a joint session of Congress to appeal for wartime aid for China. Then, as now, the United States had adopted a policy of priority in Europe—an approach which she vigorously protested then as now.

Finding more information from Nanking on her mission, no plans have been made to receive her officially at the White House or State Department.

Chinese Embassy officials said they expected her visit to be "very short" because of the critical situation in China. She is expected to urge in a flat statement for American support of the Nationalist cause.

Atomic Bomb Has At Least Helped One Person

New York, Nov. 28.—The Atomic bomb in Nagasaki gave one man a good treatment for his Leukemia. It did not, however, cure him. This healing effect of an atomic bomb is reported in the American Journal of Surgery by Doctor Austin M. Bates of the University of Chicago.

"One of the professors of the Nagasaki Medical School," he writes, "who was suffering from chronic Leukemia, and had not been responding to radiation therapy, enjoyed prolonged remission as a result of the radiation received at the time of the blast."

This professor got a big dose of Gamma Rays from the flash of the bomb, the same rays that caused an estimated 8 to 15 percent of Japanese deaths, also loss of hair for many people and temporary sterility.

These Gamma rays are exactly the same as the rays which the professor had been receiving and which had failed to help him. The bomb rays, however, were much more concentrated than most X-rays or most radium Gamma Rays.

The professor was in the Nagasaki Medical College, which was only a few hundred yards from the point where the bomb went off. He was close enough so that out in the open the rays would have caused his death even if concussion and burns failed to kill him.

The building walls shielded him from the full force of the bomb's rays, however, and by sheer luck gave him just the dosage which helped his Leukemia.—Associated Press.

SOVIETS CUT ELECTRIC POWER

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Soviet authorities on Saturday ordered a sharp cut in electric power in the Soviet zone of Germany.

The Soviet-licensed news agency Adn said that the power will be cut off for five hours each day and shops and offices for nine hours daily. Industry was ordered to operate only five days a week.

The Western occupation authorities said the power curtailment was the result of the Western counter blockade against Eastern Germany.

Simultaneously, the American Commander in Berlin, Col. Frank Howley, warned the German Communists that he would tolerate no further removals of railway equipment from the U.S. sector of Berlin to the Soviet sector. He said the Americans were considering "counter measures" to meet the Communist threats to cut off elevated rail service to the Western sectors.

At Bonn, the Communist delegates to the Constitutional Assembly proposed that the Assembly dissolve itself as a result of "suggestions" submitted by the Military Governors of Western zones. The suggestions advised against too much centralized power in the Government which the Assembly is forming. The Communists charged that this proved the Assembly is only "a creation of the occupying powers."—Associated Press.

Emergency Squads Of N. York Dockers Return To Work

New York, Nov. 28.—Emergency squads of dockers returned to work today, ending the 18-day East coast strike, which had tied up 200 vessels, including the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, and delayed Marshall Aid cargoes worth \$36,000,000.

Mr. Joseph Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, said that he would order a general return to work tomorrow. A new contract, he said, had been accepted by a nine to one majority of the 63,000 dockers.

Seventy-one union branches have accepted and only five rejected the terms offered, providing for a 13 cents an hour pay increase against the 50 cents increase demanded.

The dockers will also get a rise of 10% cents an hour for night holiday and weekend work, as well as paid holidays.

Shipping companies lost about \$200,000 a day in wages and the total loss to the shipping industry, as a whole, in New York alone, was put at about \$1,232,000 a day.

Pickets were on duty on the waterfronts, which will remain inactive until the differences are settled.

What labourers' unions will ballot today and tomorrow on the settlement terms. Union representatives of ships' firemen and wireless operators are still negotiating with the employers.

Even a wharf labourers' vote to accept the terms offered will not make it certain that ships will sail from Pacific ports.—Reuter.

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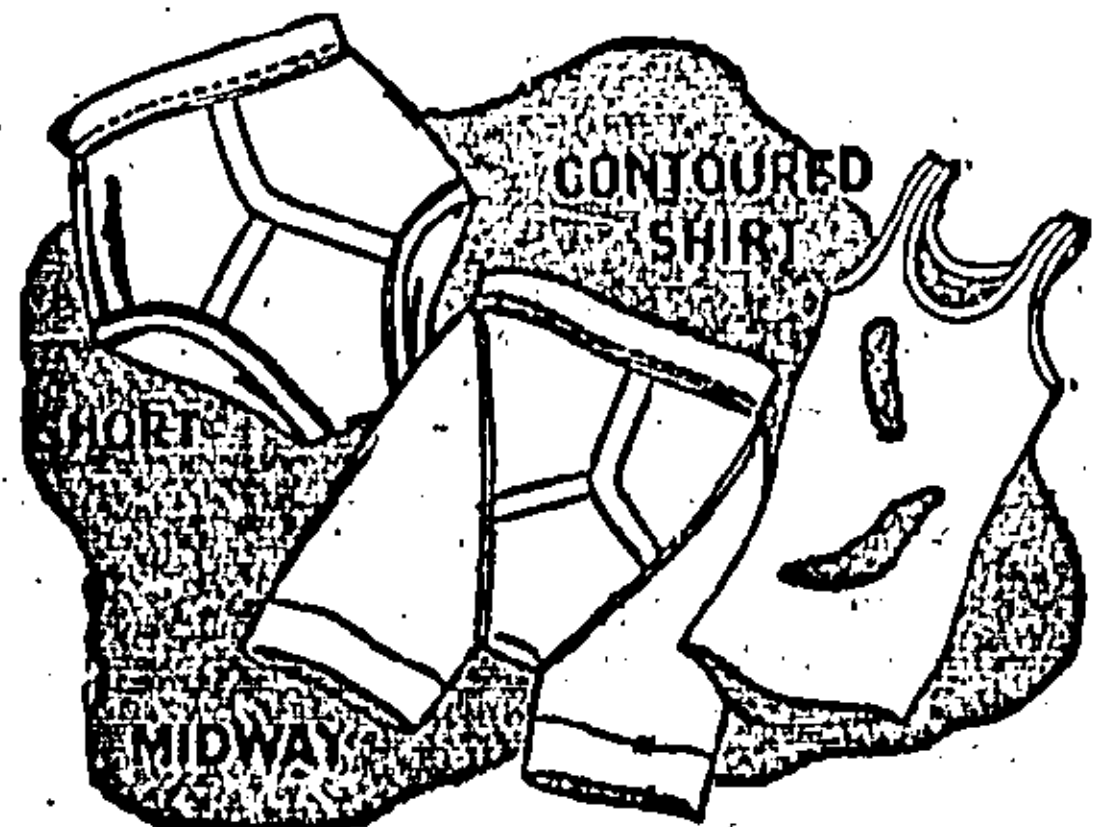
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NO EASY BREAKS FOR HIS KIDS

By PATRICIA CLARY

HOLLYWOOD. RED SKELTON hopes that his kids will escape the misfortune of growing up as a movie star's children.

He doesn't want them to have all the breaks in life, he said. The red-haired comedian is convinced that children who take a few knocks during youth grow into more substantial and useful citizens.

The star of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "A Southern Yankee" hasn't even any special education plans for his one-and-a-half-year-old daughter Valentina or his five-month-old son Richard.

"I get a pain in the neck from parents who enrol their babies in private schools and colleges as soon as they're born," Skelton said. "How do they know what kind of school the kid will want to go to when he grows up?"

If Richard wants to go to Harvard or Valentina to Vassar that will be okay with Skelton.

Kids Will Choose

"But it'll be a decision they'll make themselves when they're old enough to know what they want," he said.

The Skelton kids will have no private tutors or swanky prep schools.

"They'll go to public grade and high schools," Skelton said. "I want them to buck up against kids of all types and not mix just with the snooty upper crust."

Skelton himself quit school when he was 10 and joined a medicine show to help support his mother. His years as a minstrel man and a circus performer had plenty of ups and downs.

"These bumps I got taught me how to judge people and life," he said. "That's why I don't want my kids to see just the cushy side of things. I think every kid should finish high school at least. But I believe you appreciate learning even more when you've had to get it the hard way."

If Valentina and Richard want to become college professors, that's fine with their father.

"But if they decided to work as circus clowns," he said, "that's okay with me, too."

Shun 'What D'ya Want?' Waitresses Advised

LINCOLN, Neb.—About the first thing a waitress should learn is not to say "what d'ya want?"

She also should not sit on tables or sling bar cloths over her shoulders. She should watch her language and try not to frown.

Those suggestions were handed down by John B. O'Meara, 51, as he opened a school for waiting for prospective waitresses.

People always are searching for peace of mind, O'Meara said, and sometimes they don't find it in restaurants, especially where a waitress says "what d'ya want?" spills coffee in the saucer and scowls. It's a good way not to get a tip, and is no way to sell food, he said.

A HINT

If starch sticks to your iron and leaves a scar, don't in any event scratch it off with a knife, as it may result in permanent scratches on the metal plate. If the iron is hot, rub it over salt sprinkled on paper. Starch on a cool iron may be removed by scouring with very fine steel wool or with a moist cloth dipped in a scouring powder.

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RED RYDER



No Sale Today



By Fred Harman

WOMANSENSE

Bridal Silk Used For Royal Baby

By EVELYN IRONS

PURE white silk from the same roll as that used for Princess Elizabeth's trousseau has made an exquisitely handworked robe and matinee coat for her baby.

These are two of the 55 garments in the layette prepared for the Princess by 25 retired dressmakers and drapery store assistants living at the Cottage Homes for Aged People run by the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution at Mill Hill, of which the Princess is patron.

It is the second of two outfits for the baby accepted by the Princess—the first was made by the Nursery Nurses' Association—and, thanking the donors, she wrote: "I am delighted with the beautiful baby clothes... the work is exquisite... the garments will be most useful."

Simplicity

Except for delicate touches of pink and blue, on some of the knitted clothes, the layette is all-white.

Princess Elizabeth has always said she preferred simple things for the baby, so all the garments are plainly cut and depend for their beauty on fine hand tucking and gossamer-like lace on elaborate embroideries.

In charge of the work were two women whom older Londoners may remember. Mrs. Mary Louise Eliza Rossiter, 76 years old now, was head dressmaker in the gown department of Dickins and Jones 40 odd years ago.

Seventy-year-old Miss Bertha Emily Weeks joined the Beaufort Drapery Company in Chelsea—a shop at the corner of Beaufort Street which has long since gone—in 1901 as saleswoman and buyer. She stayed there 23 years.

Touches of blue

She supervised the making of all the knitted garments for the layette, including six matinee coats (all different); two pairs of coats, leggings, gloves and bonnet; six vests and six pilchies.

Miss Weeks made one of the pram sets herself. It is in white five-ply wool. "Thick wool was chosen because this will be a winter baby," she explained when I talked to her about the layette.

The other pram set has touches of pale blue.

The matinee coats are all very plain, only one being in a fancy stitch. Some have pale pink and blue embroideries.

NOVELTY CUT FOR WOOLLENS



By VERA WINSTON

LOOK ABOUT YOU at smart afternoon events, and observe how many women are wearing dressy woolen frocks. Wool so light, so delicate, that they can be manipulated as deftly as silk, loom large in the season's sartorial scheme. Cinnamon brown woolen is used for this trim tunic frock which has a fitted bodice with down-dipping curved waistline seam. Pleated dark brown waist accents the neck, the hem and the tunic benneth which the skirt is straight.

Small Fry Will Like This . . .

By ALICE DENHOFF

AN array of tempting salads is one way, and an excellent way, of bringing endless variety to meals that will prove so tempting for the youngsters to slow away a good meal, even when they have little appetite.

Salad greens should be well washed, drained, then chilled until they are crisp. Adults don't like to struggle with wilted, tasteless salad greens, so youngsters certainly should not be subjected to these either. As for the dressing, children prefer one that is not too tart.

A salad that is healthful, pleasant to eat, good to look at, is bound to make a great hit with small fry. So we suggest one made from mounds of cheese, with eyes, nose and mouth made of raisins. Each little "face" may be set on a slice of canned pineapple or just on a bed of crisp lettuce, topped with flavourful dressing.

Banana Candle

Another salad that the children are sure to enjoy is a banana candle. Cut peeled bananas in halves, and fit one end of each half into a slice of pineapple, which forms the candlestick. Stick a maraschino cherry on top for a flame, and make a curved handle of a slice of red or green pepper. It is such imaginative touches that make an ordinary meal an event.

For a single mayonnaise, use 2/3 c. sweetened condensed milk, 1/4 c. vinegar and lemon juice, 1/4 c. salad oil or melted butter, one egg yolk, 1/2 tsp. salt and dash of cayenne pepper, if desired. Place these ingredients in a jar, cover tightly, and shake vigorously for 2 min. Or place in a mixing bowl and beat with rotary beater until mixture thickens. If thicker consistency is required, chill before serving. Makes 1 1/4 c.

If You Wash Your Own Hair Be Sure to Do a Good Job



Average hair needs two soaps and several rinsings to leave it shining, lustrous.

By HELEN FOLLETT

BEAUTY shop owners complain that the grand army of home shampooers is increasing day by day. Many women are too busy to spare the time for professional treatment, or the size of the grocery bill forces them to economise. If you are a self-head washer, perhaps it would be well for you to keep in mind the way the work is done by expert operators.

The first step is a thorough, rousing brushing. The hair is brushed from the crown in all directions, from the nape line upward and in small strands, all with a rolling motion of the brush. Firm removal of much of the surface dust. Then follows a five-minute scalp massage to make the flesh glow and to loosen any dead scalp scales that may be present.

The hair is rinsed with a spray and a strong current of fairly hot water before soap or shampoo is applied. The hair must be lifted as the water flows over the head.

When applying the shampoo, agents use the cushiony ends of the fingers of both hands. The first application must be rinsed away. The second one should stuff up like egg white. If it does not there must be another rinsing and a third application. It is not easy to get hair clean. One must not be casual about this treatment.

If you have a permanent wave, give the hair a steaming after the final rinsing. Moist air causes the silky shafts to take on more of the curl quality, forming tiny coils. Cold water should never be used; it makes the wave string out.

Use warm towels when drying the hair. Rubbing the scalp gently, placing the fingers firmly on the flesh, and moving the scalp and not the fingers, will promote circulation, help to warm the scalp and dry the hair.

If you must have a pin wave, moisten each strand as you form it into a circle.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Chirpie Had Lots of News

—But the Shadows Knew It All Beforehand—

By MAX TRELL

CHIRPIE SPARROW came to the window sill for his bread crumbs, and Knarf and Hand, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, asked him if he had any news to tell them.

Chirpie Sparrow got around a great deal. There was hardly anything that happened in all the gardens in the neighbourhood that he didn't know about.

"Well," said Chirpie, after swallowing most of the crumbs, "there is a bit of news. The robins are flying South this winter."

"We know that already," said Knarf.

"I'mm," said Chirpie. "Now let me see. A family of wild Ducks lit on the pond yesterday on their trip down from Alaska. They met Mrs. Quack, the tame Duck who lives with the farmer at the end of the road. They invited her to fly with them but she refused. She said she was going to spend the winter here."

"We heard about that too," said Hand.

Few More Crumbs

Chirpie ate a few more crumbs before starting again. "Mr and Mrs. Frog and all their uncles and aunts and cousins are—"

"Getting ready to go to sleep for the winter," Hand broke in.

"That's right," said Chirpie, sounding a little surprised. "But I've got some more news. Squire Squirrel has just put up a 'For Rent' sign on his oak tree."

"We saw it!" Knarf exclaimed. "That's because all the birds that were living in Squire Squirrel's oak tree during the summer, are about to fly away."

Chirpie Sparrow said hastily: "Blinky Mole—"

"Just got a new winter coat," said Hand.

Chirpie Sparrow drew a deep breath and said: "The leaves on the maple tree—"

"Are all the colours of the rainbow," said Knarf.

"Early this morning," said Chirpie Sparrow, talking faster and faster, "as I flew over the pond, I saw—"

"Bits of ice all along the edges," said Hand.



Squire Squirrel advertised for tenants.

Chirpie Sparrow stood firmly upon his two legs and said in the loudest and sharpest voice possible: "This is something you can't know about. This morning when I stood up at the edge of my nest in the tree at the end of the garden, and felt how cold it was, I made up my mind to—"

Under the Roof

"Move to the loose chunk under the roof of the garage," cried Knarf and Hand together.

At this Chirpie Sparrow couldn't go on. He suddenly burst out laughing. "How do you two know all this news?" he finally asked.

And Hand told him, "They're the things that happen every year at just this time!"

Then Chirpie Sparrow, after laughing some more, agreed that this was so. "I made a mistake," he cried. "I should have told you I know only one piece of news: the news that winter is on its way. That's what all those other things mean."

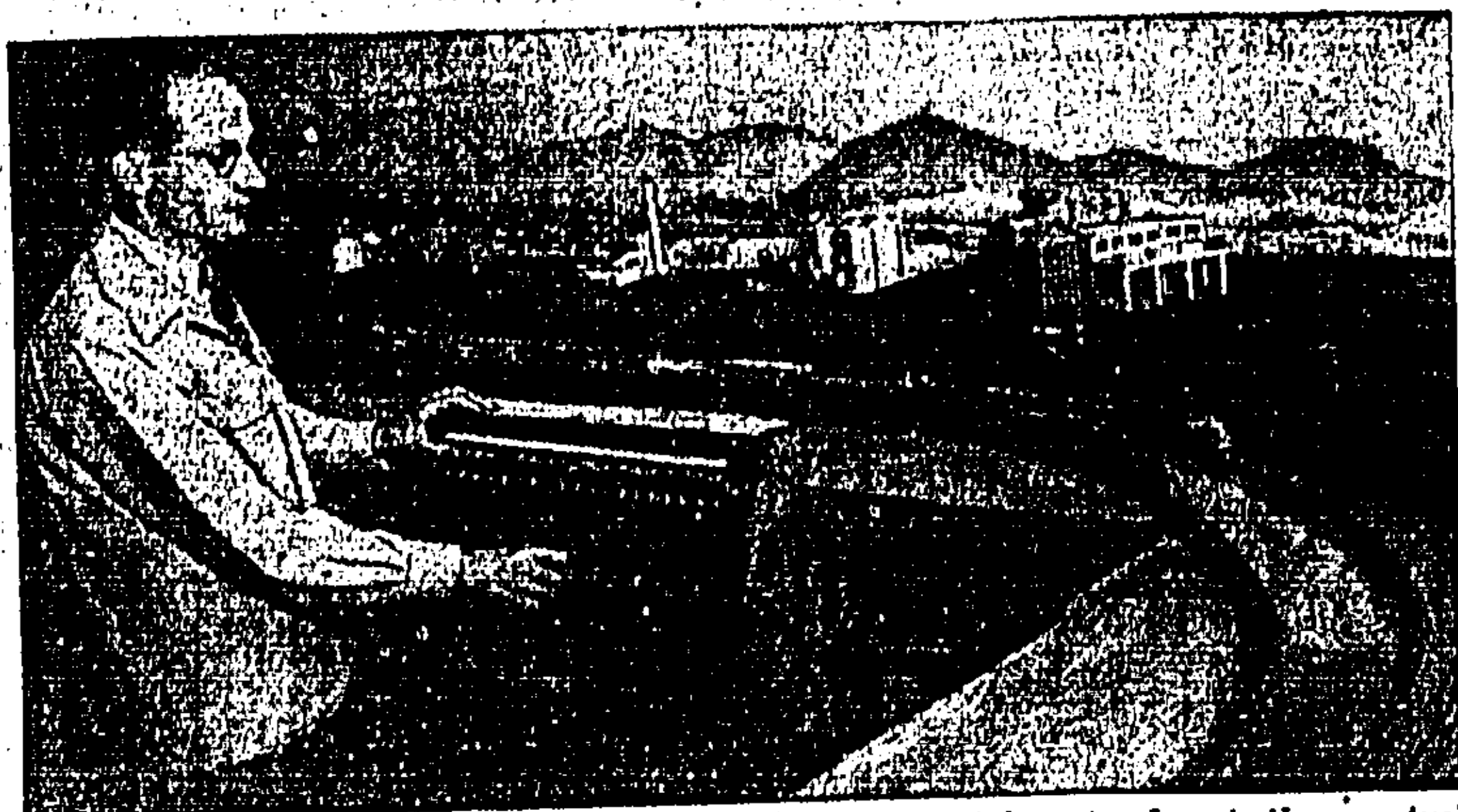
Rupert and Margot—3



Rupert looks up anxiously at the old lady tells her story. "It's such a long time since Margot was here that she's afraid everyone will have forgotten her," she says. "Every morning she takes a packet of food and goes out all alone until the evening, and will never tell me where she has been. She may be wandering into dangerous places. I do wish she could meet some old friends like you." She hadn't been any of me, and my pals," declares Rupert. "I'll go and search for her at once."

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WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



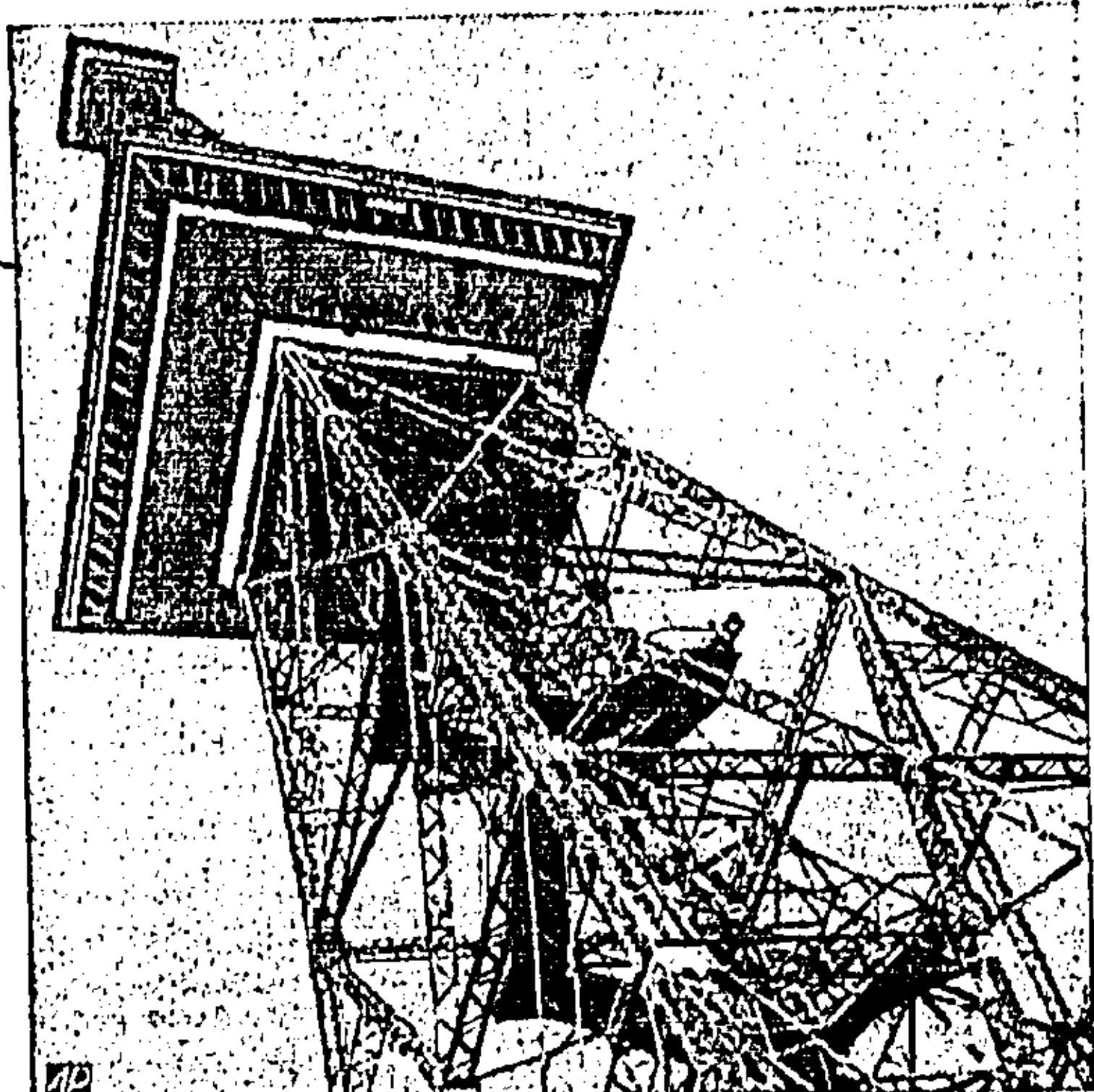
HIS HOBBY—Frank Palmer of Santa Ana, California, stands at the control panel which operates trains on his miniature railway system. He built more than half the system from inexpensive materials, working from blueprints supplied by railways for duplicating their equipment. Many scale miles of track were used to make a complex pattern around model cities, through tunnels, over bridges and into a railway roundhouse yard complete with turntable. Palmer can control five or six trains running simultaneously.



ACTRESS—Ginger Gray, 18-year-old actress, won court approval of her motion picture contract in Los Angeles. Ginger, whose screen name is Nita Talbot, is a native of New York.



U.S. TANKS AND GUNS IN TURKEY—Tanks and guns from the United States are lined up on flat cars along a wharf at Istanbul's Golden Horn, ready for movement into Turkey's interior. The equipment was sent to bolster the nation's defences.



TOWER IN BERLIN—This tower in the British sector of Berlin was used for television during the war. Now visitors climb to the top to view the ruins of war through telescopes.



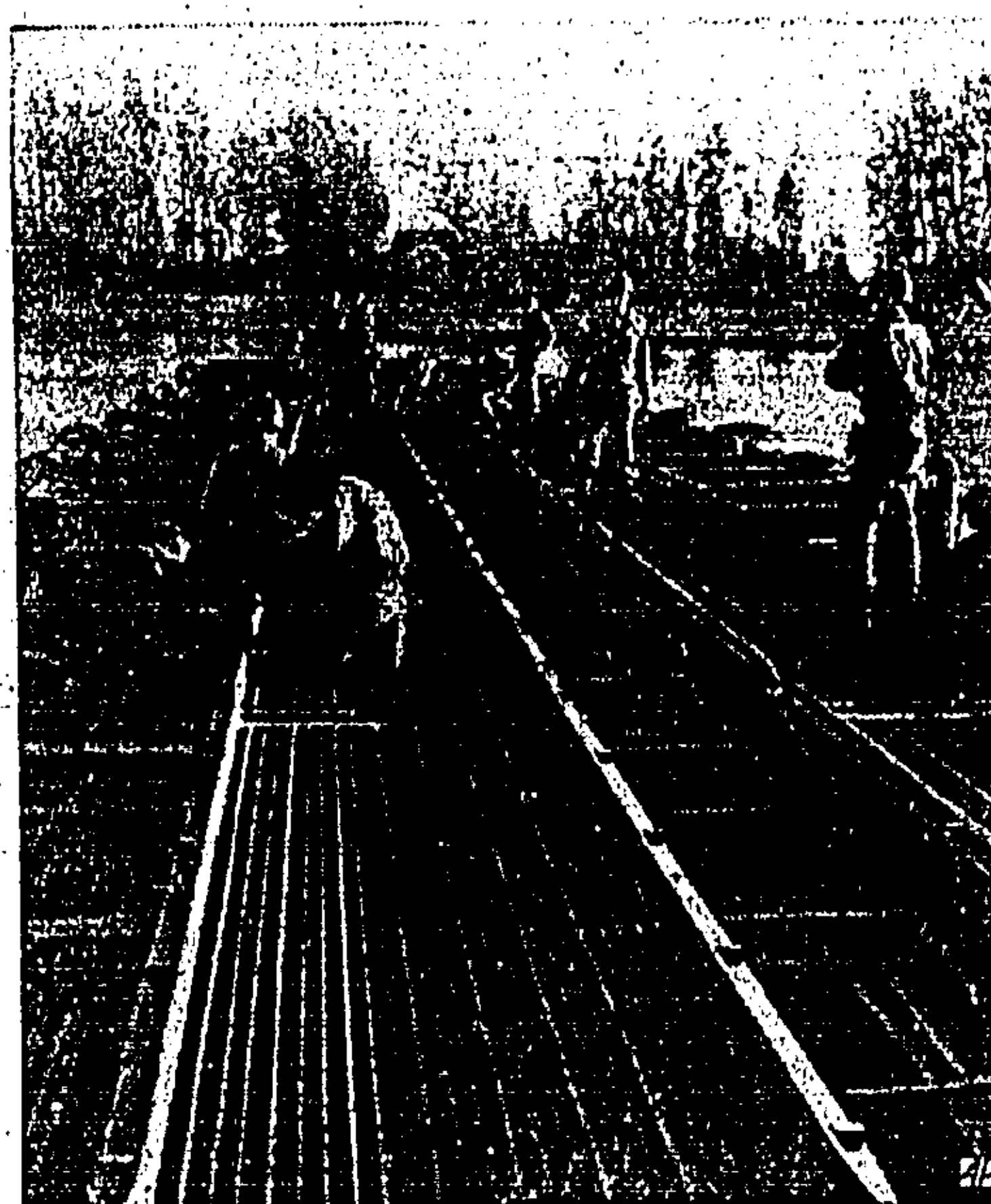
ITALIAN LUNCH COUNTER—Pigeons in Venice gather in St Mark's Square as a city hall employee empties a sack of corn for them. They wait for him each day at 2 p.m.



GERMANS GATHER FUEL—With the coming of winter, residents of the blockaded Western Sector of Berlin gather firewood from toppings of felled trees in the Grunewald Forest.



HERO IN MOVIES—Audie Murphy (centre), who won more decorations than any other U.S. ground soldier in World War II, lunches with actors Lloyd Nolan (left) and Jimmy Gleason on a Hollywood set where Audie is playing his first movie role.



CROSSING THE RHINE—Members of the U.S. 1st Engineer Combat Battalion, stationed at Darmstadt, Germany, work on a pontoon bridge across the Rhine between Rheinhausen and Speyer. The men assembled a 780-foot bridge in six hours and 15 minutes.



PRESIDENTIAL GESTURE—President Vincent Auriol of France gestures that he has had enough food at a Paris mosque during the Arab feast of Id Al Adah, the end of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Seated left is Sid Kadour Ben Gabrit, representing the Sultan of Morocco.

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SENATORIAL COLLECTION—Senator Tom Connally of Texas poses in his office in Washington with historic documents and pictures which he will donate to the Texas Memorial Museum at Austin. He holds a copy of the World War II declaration of war against Germany, signed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt at 2.05 p.m., eastern standard time, on December 11, 1941. The picture visible above the Senator's arm shows Roosevelt signing the declaration, with Connally looking over his shoulder and holding a watch to note the time.

TODAY'S
"HIT
COLOR"



Tangee
GAY RED

—the NEW lipstick shade that gives you a lift!

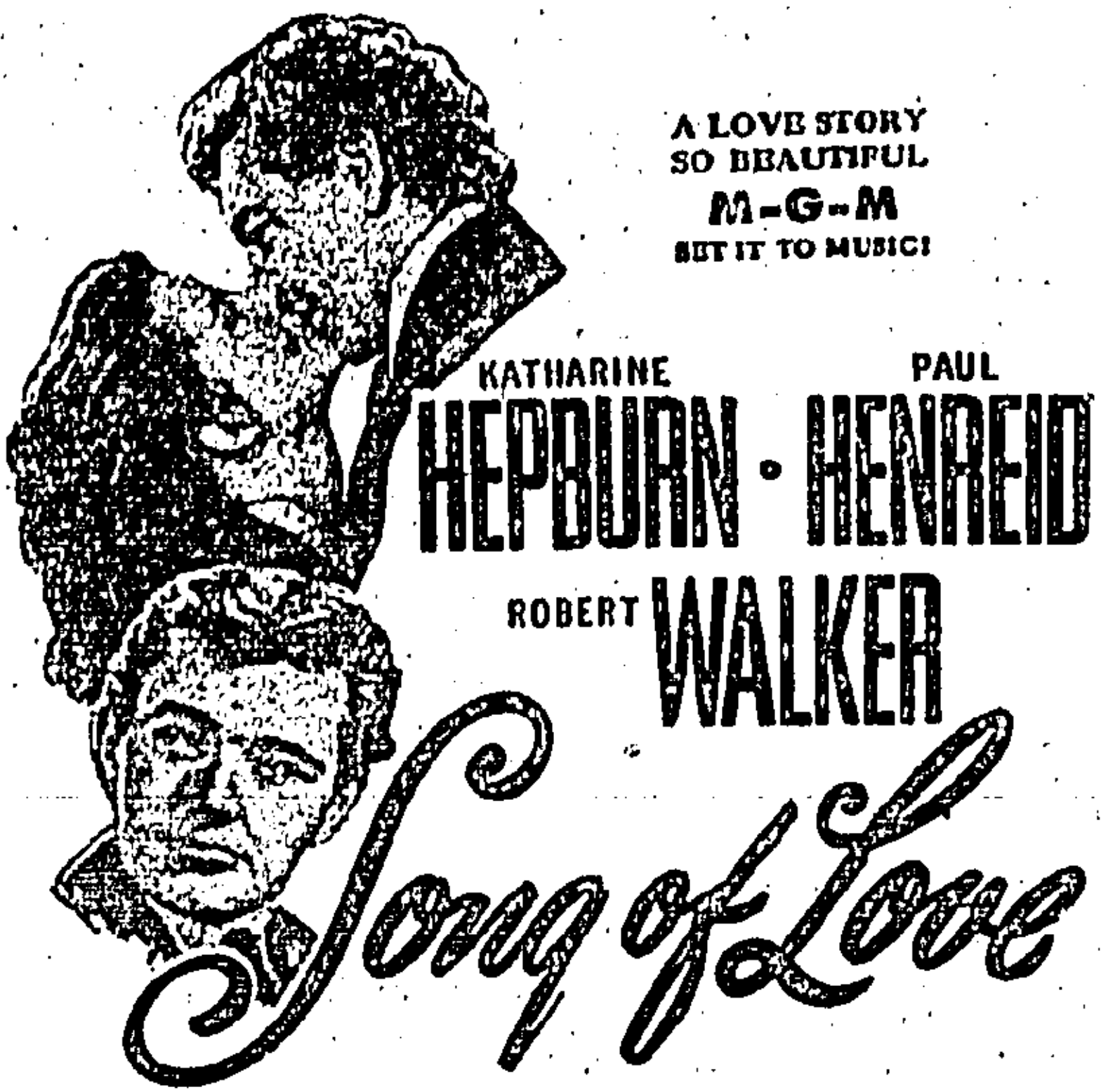
New—Exciting—yes—the most beautiful women in the world depend on Tangee, the world's finest lipstick! And Tangee GAY RED is just the color you need to step up your "lip-appeal". Beautiful women like Mrs. Adolphe Menjou, Mrs. Randolph Scott, to name a few, say GAY RED is the "hit color" of the year...

—because this exciting new shade really does make your lips look young and gay.
—because it gives you all the famous advantages of Tangee's exclusive Pearl-Finish. Discover GAY RED today.

USE TANGEE AND SEE HOW BEAUTIFUL YOU CAN BE

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

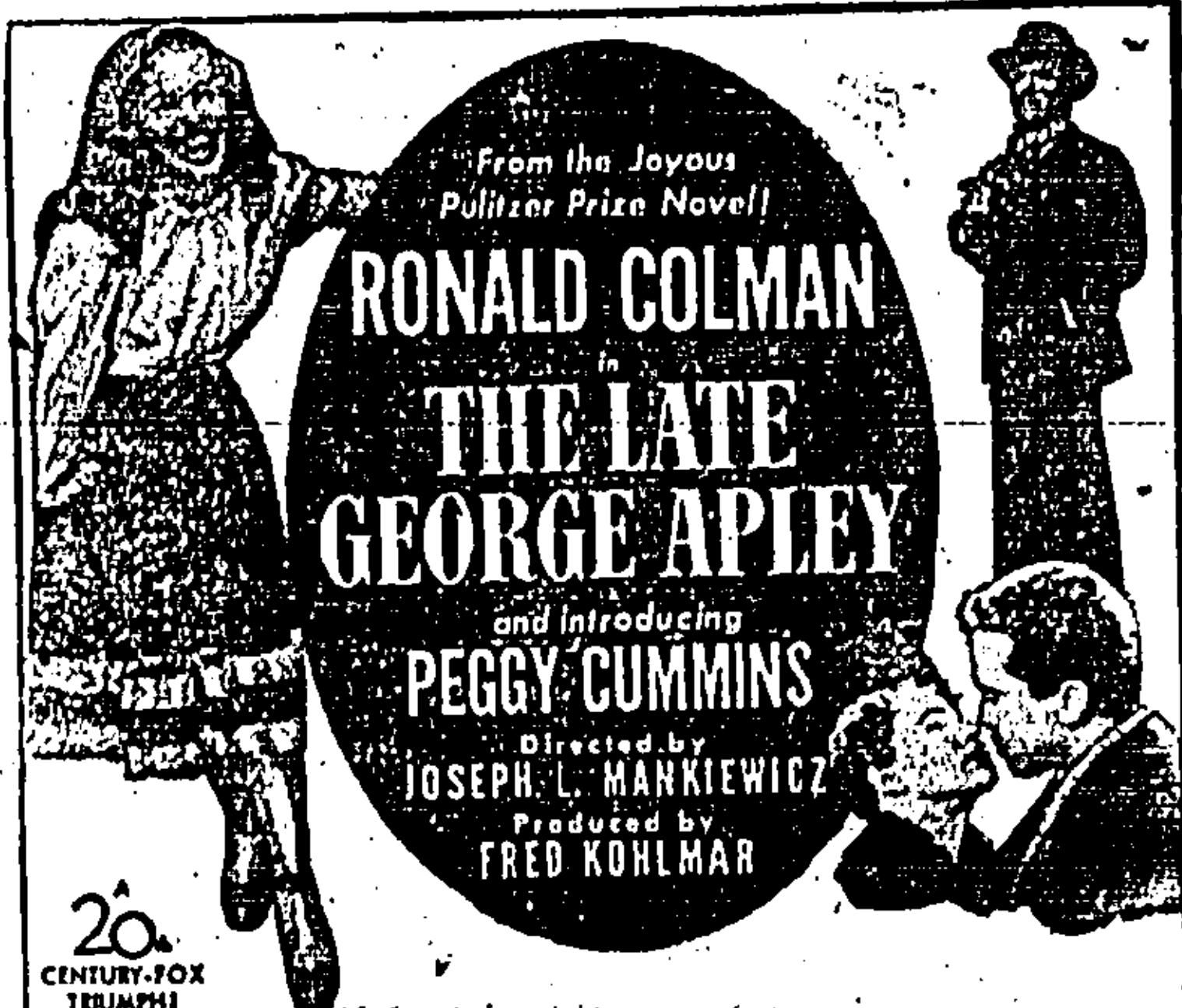
OPENS TO-MORROW



SHOWING TO-DAY

KING'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



ALSO Latest 20th Century-Fox Movietone News

BRITAIN HAILS BIRTH OF SON TO ELIZABETH

Science Reveals Phenomenon in Lightning

TOJO SENTENCED TO DIE FOR JAP. WAR CRIMES, etc., etc.



FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.20 P.M.

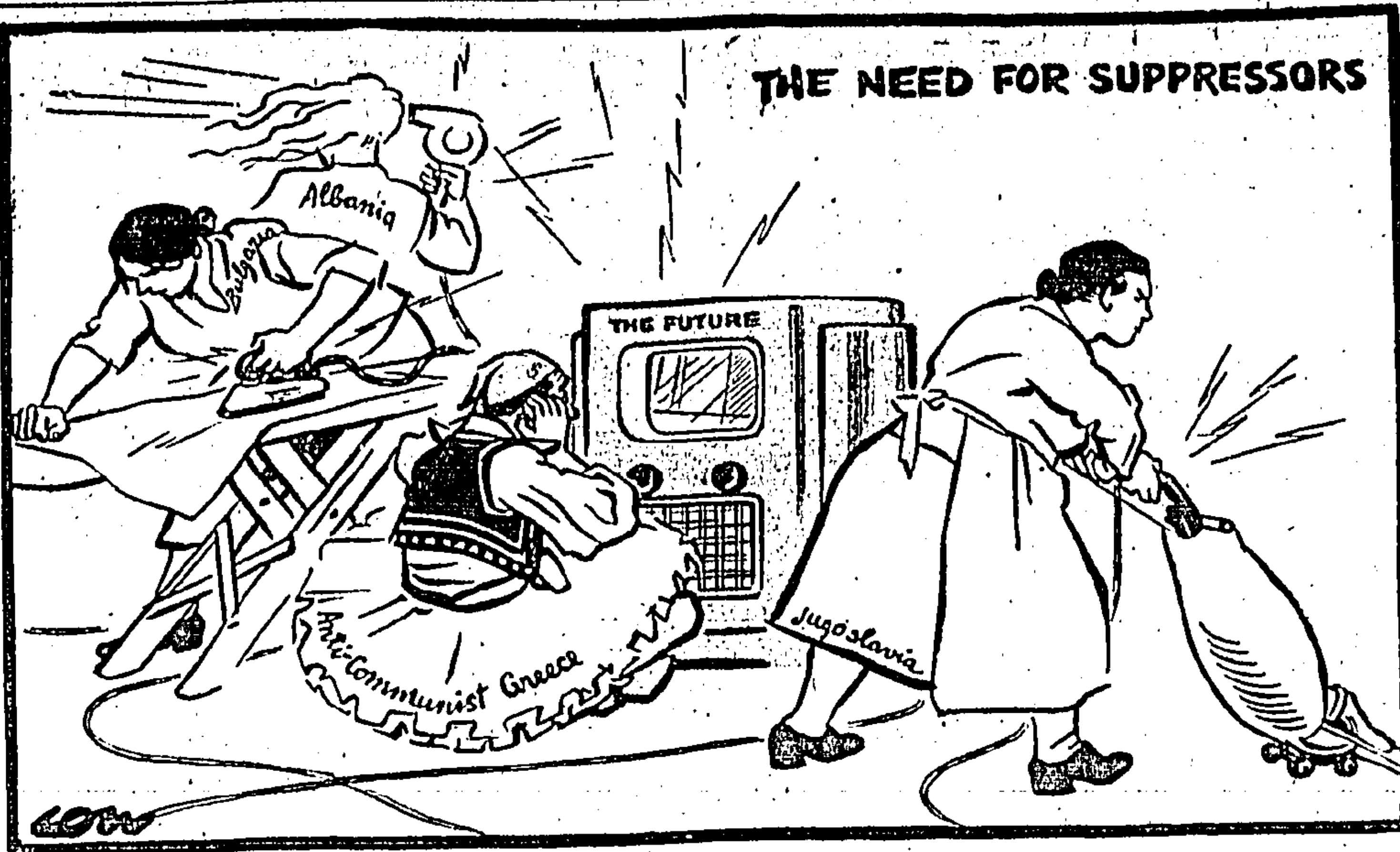
Another NEW Film Showing for the FIRST Time in Hong Kong!

A GREAT STORY OF GREAT DAYS!

Its a Western Action Picture from the beginning to the end!



Commencing To-morrow: "Keep Your Powder Dry"



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William Hickey

WATCH YOUR STEP, YOU FAMOUS MEN, THE BEST OF US SO EASILY TRIP UP!

IF asked to name the greatest menace that faces famous men, the best answer would be: over-confidence. It is a fault that has toppled kings and dictators, wrecked romances and reputations.

It was over-confidence that lost Dewey the Presidency. In London it weakened the fame of film-star Danny Kaye. And now, it seems, philosophers like Dr Joad have learned what it can do to a man. Kaye's alibi for his near-failure at the Royal Variety Show is this: "I should never, as an American, have topped a British variety bill on such a night. I should have given them stronger, more popular numbers. I should never have played to such an audience—they paid too much for their seats to laugh."

Now this is nonsense. Success of the show, Ted Ray, had no difficulty in winning cheers and applause. What wrecked Kaye was the same thing that wrecked Dewey: over-confidence.

He came on to the stage like a prewar Emperor of Japan, expecting easy kow-tows. But he doesn't know the British. They have warm hearts and quick cheers for nervous new-comers—harsh standards for artists who think they are easy for a laugh, whose attitude seems to say: "You'll take anything from me."

Next time Danny Kaye will be all right again. He comes back next year determined to have us roaring at him. He will do it, too. But mainly because, after this experience, he won't be quite so confident next time.

SOMEONE else who has been singing by the fires of over-confidence is Dr C. E. M. Joad. Since he was convicted last April for travelling by train without a ticket he has been sacked from the Brains Trust, banned by the B.B.C.

How does he feel? Writing in the new Saturday Book, just published, he says: "It has taken me down a peg or two, disinfated me, and reduced me to my proper proportions. I had had such a run of success. I had become a public figure, so suddenly and enjoyed it so thoroughly, that I got a bit above myself."

It doesn't stop him, though, from writing pompous bunk in the same article about marriage. Joad considers it "the most infallible recipe for boredom that the sentimentality of males had ever imposed upon their credulity. Englishmen are supposed to have only one wife—the system that results is called monotony."

THEY are changing the drawing-room boys for the work-bench wizards at those Anglo-American industrial conferences now. Hitherto it has been the talented young men with nice manners who have gone across to Washington to argue co-ordination problems—and they've done better over cocktails than over blueprints.

Now it's the rough-and-ready men from factories and laboratories all over the country who are going over.

They'll break the hearts of few Washington debas. But they know their subjects—better, they think, than the Americans—and believe they'll bring back results worth \$100 million to Britain in the next five years.

It is brains that are Britain's best export now.

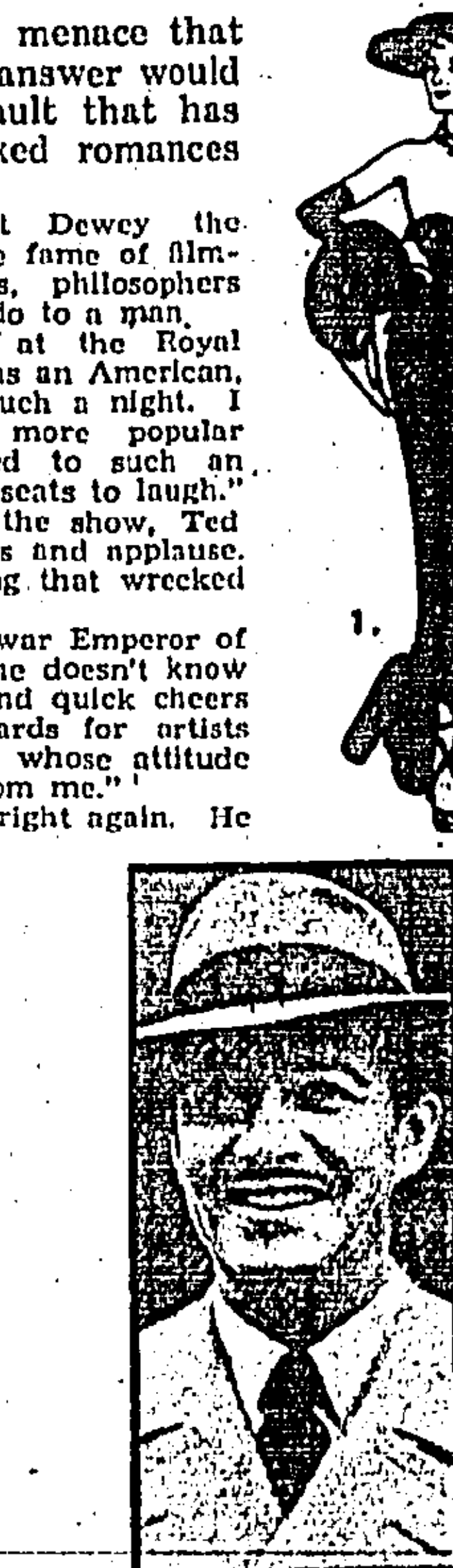
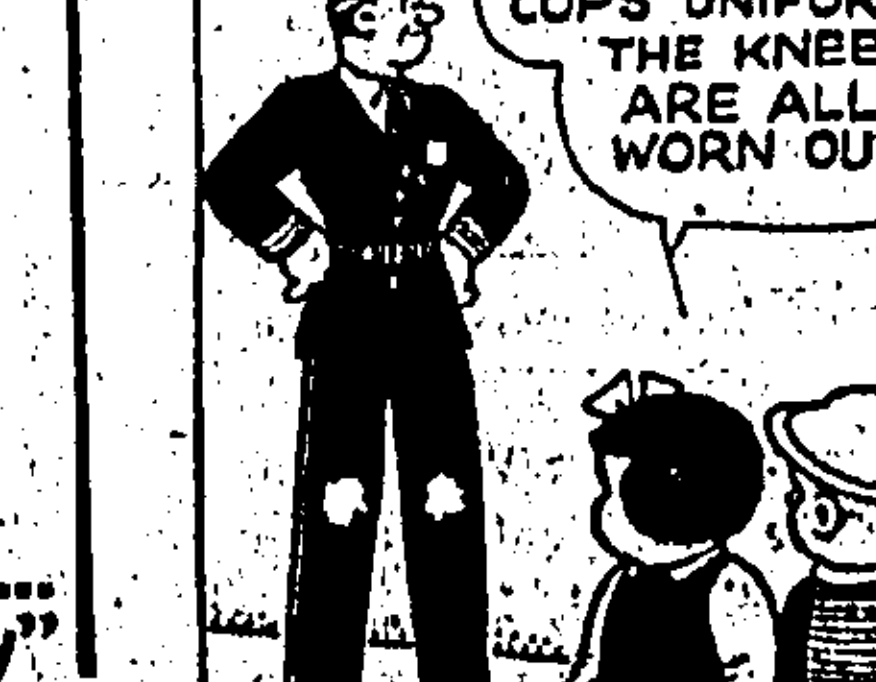
FOR attention of the Invitation Committee of the Royal Film Show, (Odeon, Leicester-square,

November 29): It should send along special invitation to the ambassadors like only one thing better than of the Argentine and Chile. Film to making a speech. It is seeing his be shown: "Scott of the Antarctic."

KONNI ZILLIACUS, M.P., says: "I have been looking at the Scottish reviews. Example:—

"An uninspiring film of the '45... Considered even as a piece of fantasy it will not do. It is a concentration of anapad hokum... In which the action is slow... the photography uninspired... and the accents mixed."

NANCY Getting Down to Cases



ROBERT TAYLOR

BIGGEST

crowds (except for the Motor Show) at any hall in London recently: At Earl's Court to hear Furtwangler, the German conductor, with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

What is his fee? His agents won't say but I will tell you. It is £150 a concert.

This puts him par with the three top level British conductors, Sir Adrian Boult, Sir Malcolm Sargent, and John Barbirolli. They get between £170 and £180 a concert, swell their earnings with recordings.

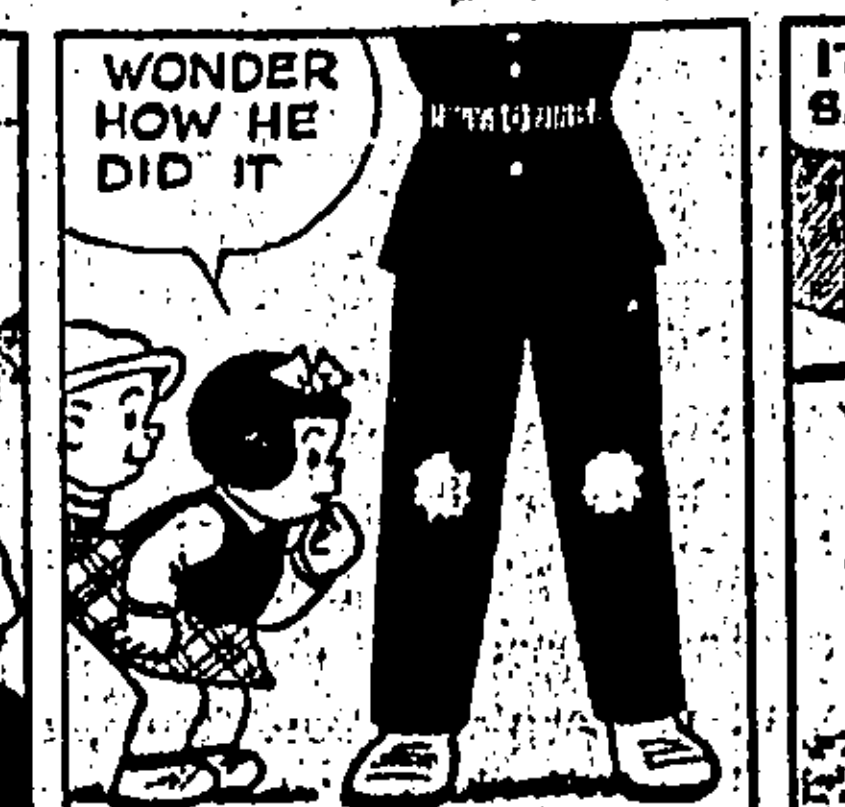
By enormous posters and newspaper advertisements he tells the public that London critics were wrong about his new film "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

He says: "The Scottish critics, who should know, praise it as a fine and exciting film. London critics have written about it, not with a pen, but with a hatchet." I have been looking at the Scottish reviews. Example:—

GLASGOW HERALD: Headline: "An uninspiring film of the '45... Considered even as a piece of fantasy it will not do. It is a concentration of anapad hokum... In which the action is slow... the photography uninspired... and the accents mixed."

DAILY RECORD: Headline: "Was a me for Bonnie Prince Charlie"—meaning "Woo is me."

THE NEED FOR SUPPRESSORS



HICKEY'S GUEST No. 1 ROBB

IT IS always women who talk about other women's clothes. But why shouldn't men have a say? Robert Taylor—just in from London from Paris—was arguing this the other day. It got so that the party sent out for drawings and settled down to cases. Taylor's judgment on:

1 "I wouldn't date a girl in a dress like that. I don't appreciate the 'chic' of that type of thing. I like the stole idea, though, but isn't it inclined to chop off the top of the dress? I like off-shoulder dresses, but I find few women have shoulders big enough to wear them. That has to be too much!"

2 "For a street gown it's a little too impressive for me. It would undoubtedly sell well in New York, but I guess we'd call it 'uptown.' Where I live in California women dress up very little—not even for night clubs, for example. Even when women dress up, men don't!"

3 "Now this is getting around to my speed. Not too revealing or still-looking, no problem for walking or car-riding or dancing. I like tailored-type shoulders and the athletic type of figure rather than these sloping shoulders. That slip there is just right. I like that kind of sleeve, light at the wrist, and it's black and white. Yes, very smart and graceful. The kind of thing I like to see my wife in."

NOTE.—Mr. Taylor did see his wife in it. It's a drawing of an outfit she was wearing two years ago.

4 "That I like very much. And it's comfortable looking, with good, definite lines. It's simple. You could move around in it and keep looking graceful. I like small hats, too—very nice but that and I like the gloves. A raincoat? Doesn't look like those things you call 'mace' here."

When the Presidential results came through, he decided to be his own press agent called the London offices of three big American newspapers. "You might like to have my views on the election," he said.

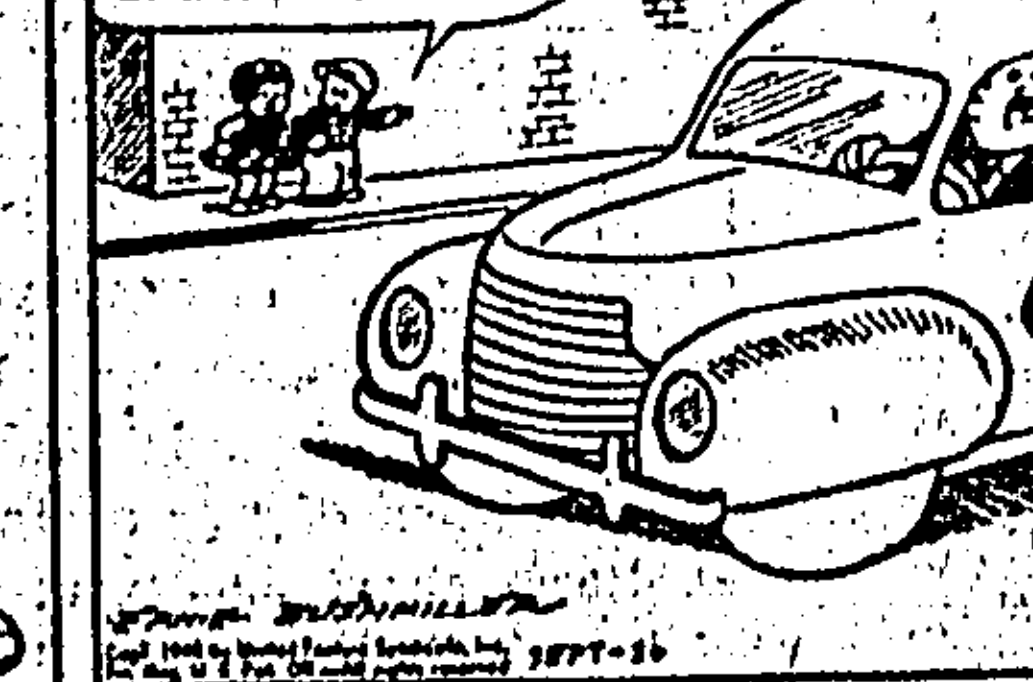
His views: That the reactions of the American people in picking Truman were the same as those of the Chinese over events at Mukden. He got his name in one newspaper. The New York Herald-Tribune printed it.

THERE is a brave Jacobean flourish about Sir Alexander Korda's latest publicity campaign. By enormous posters and newspaper advertisements he tells the public that London critics were wrong about his new film "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

He says: "The Scottish critics, who should know, praise it as a fine and exciting film. London critics have written about it, not with a pen, but with a hatchet." I have been looking at the Scottish reviews. Example:—

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ALL SET FOR A SOCIAL WINTER

By EVE PERRICK

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 4. SOMEWHERE among the badly plumbed, awkwardly staired, but lovely, buildings of Cambridge some young men and (less probably) women are thinking about such things as: the function of the university, policy towards Russia, and existentialism.

This is a known fact. The undergraduates own newspaper, Varsity, asked for contributions, and got a bagful of essays on just those subjects. But from eavesdropping in the coffee-houses at 11 o'clock, the public-houses at pre-lunch and post-dinner times, or in any other places where the students collect and talk, you would never guess at such goings-on.

Cambridge—that vast, crowded dress-rehearsal for a life that is seldom lived afterwards—is as local-gossipy as a church social, with its sound effects amplified to take in the outpourings of 8,000 tongues.

THEY SAY THAT—

At The Whim (at present it is "the" place to go for elevenses), the coffee-takers were, as usual, cluttered in the narrow passage leading to the back-room.

Speimen talk of the day went like this:

Wouldn't it be a scream if someone could switch the petrol with which two hardy undergrads plan to coat themselves and then, afore, dive into the Cam on Guy Fawkes night—switch it, that is, to the red kind?

Have you heard that old So-and-so is being sent down for that little argument with the police?

Wasn't it a crying shame the green nylons on sale at one of the local stores were all size 8½?

Cambridge being cosmopolitan, in a callow way, the conversation varies—as does the cut of the tweed jackets and the colours of the corduroy trousers. This term's most popular dress-style ranges in hue from the utilitarian browns worn by the science students to the magentas and ruby-wines displayed by bearded "Arts" men.

For Cambridge has everything in the world—just as the scale model in Cunard's window has everything that the Queen Elizabeth has—but acquaintance with the model is not quite the same thing as a Transatlantic trip in the ship.

YOUNG 'BLOODS'

Girl students are one in ten, which gives more than a fair chance of a beau to the less fortunate in looks and charm.

This may be why there seems to be a deliberate effort made to match the male animal's desperate disregard for smartness in dress.

There are two "upper" sets. The young "bloods" of the Ball (hotel), have tied, canary-waist-coated, brightly blazered, who are still talking about the field-sports debate. The Volunteer sells beer to the "sports," who, naturally, as they are the rowing and lugger "blues," come one size larger—and definitely shaggier.

There are nearly 200 university clubs—alphabetically ranging from the Aquinas Society ("to study and apply Thomist thought") to the Union.

This sub-sectioned social life of the university is setting the Senior Proctor, 6ft. 7ins. High Captain. Benstead, the most varied of problems. Right now he is sitting in his room in the old Ball Hotel (now part of St. Catharine's College), pondering this:—

What constitutes "academic dress" (a "must" for graduating giles), when the young lady is about to receive her degree is a sari-ed Indian?

Tomorrow bonfire night will set him a few more teasers.

JUNGLE LOVE CALL, 1948

THREE scientists are sitting in one of the worst malaria regions in Central America, playing records to vamp the mosquitoes sitting near them.

Professor Morton Kahn, leader of the expedition, is testing a five-year-old hunch to beat the malaria carriers.

He has recorded the mating calls of female mosquitoes and is sounding them through a jungle loudspeaker. This sweet music is luring the males from their swamps to certain death as they touch the electrified grid before the loudspeaker.

The females—each of which can produce 150,000 young mosquitoes a year—are left without mates.

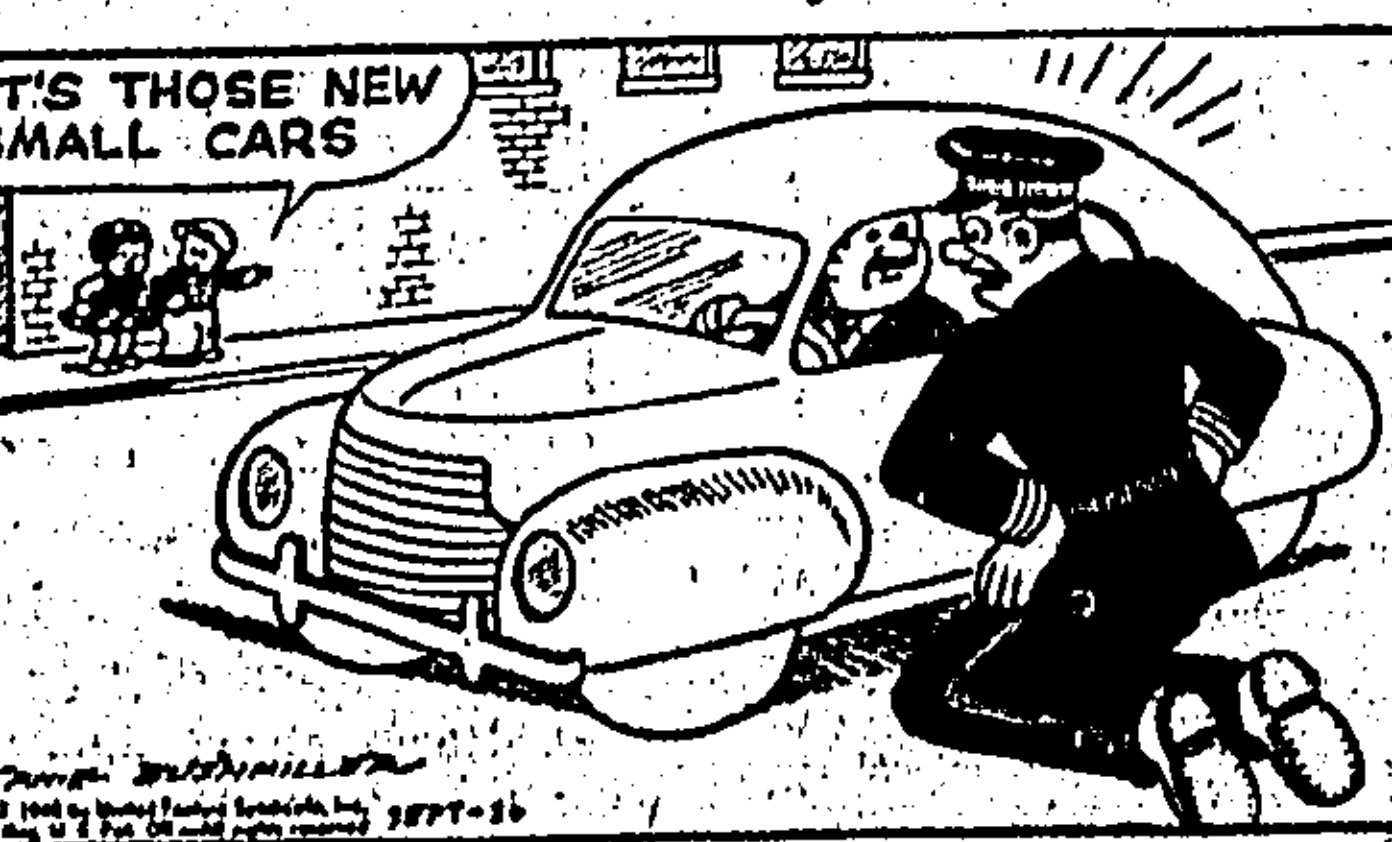
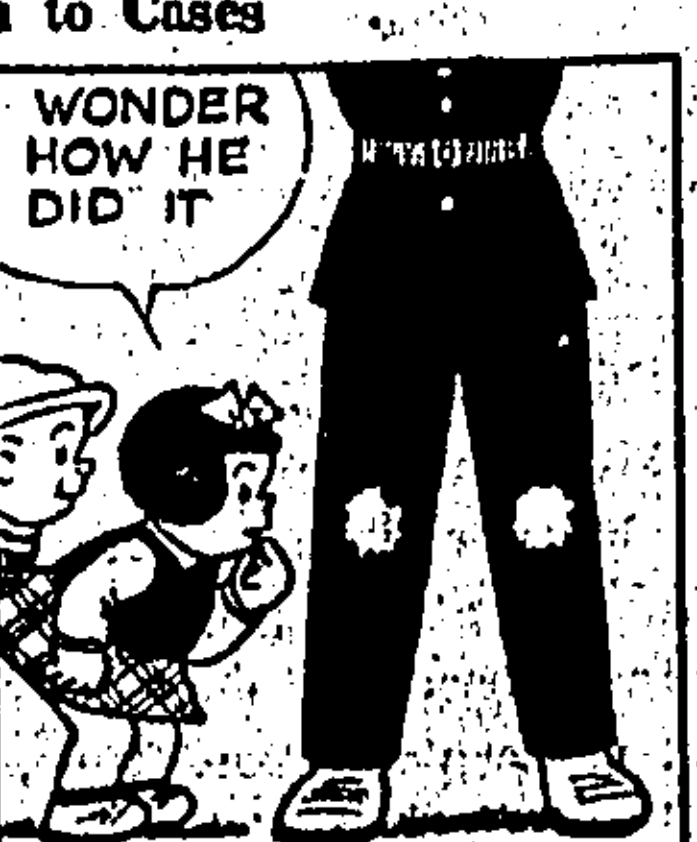
In the fifty years since Sir Ronald Ross proved that the mosquito was a carrier of malaria, and yellow fever, scientists have been trying to exterminate it with fire, insecticides, sawn-guns, and aircraft, dropping D.D.T.

THE new Hungarian Minister to Britain presented his credentials to the King at Buckingham Palace, and immediately afterwards he went to have a look at Piccadilly-circus. His name: M. Janos Eros.



THESE complicated travel restrictions: Before the war a man often went abroad with his secretary and said she was his wife. Now he goes abroad with his wife and says she's his secretary.

By Emlo Bushmiller



REPORTED CONDITIONS FOR FURTHER U.S. AID TO CHINA

A Demand For Guarantees

Shanghai, Nov. 29.—It was learned today that major conditions upon which continued United States aid to China would be granted have been laid before President Chiang Kai-shek in unofficial but authoritative diplomatic maneuvering in Shanghai and Nanking.

NEW JUDGE WELCOMED

Warm Tribute Paid By Mr Loseby

Mr Justice J. Wicks sat for the first time in the Supreme Court this morning since his appointment as Additional Judge in place of Mr Justice T. J. Gould who has proceeded to Australia and New Zealand on furlough.

Mr Justice Wicks, formerly Second Magistrate, Kowloon, sat with the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, in the Full Court of Appeal in a tenancy case.

As senior barrister present this morning, Mr Charles E. Loseby offered the congratulations of members of the Bar and the legal profession to his Lordship on his first appearance as a member of the Court of Appeal. Counsel said that it amounted to a sense of elation on his part on the honour which had been conferred upon Mr Justice Wicks.

"I did not realise until this morning to the full what the achievements of Mr Justice Wicks have been and I speak with reserve and, of course, with the deepest respect," said Mr Loseby.

REMARKABLE CAREER
"My Lords, it is a remarkable career and which should be an encouragement, may I say, to young Englishmen. My Lords, we live in an age of the most wonderful opportunity more particularly for those who are willing to submit themselves to the proper tests and come through those tests when they are admitted. And that Mr Justice Wicks has done."

"I almost feel that it is a triumph for myself for I am privileged to be a member of Gray's Inn where Mr Justice Wicks won three prizes that I know so well; prizes that are fiercely competed for."

Mr Loseby then referred to Mr Justice Wicks' career at King's College, Gray's Inn and then Oxford which was interrupted by the late war. Counsel said that when he looked back on that career, he could not help thinking that Mr Justice Wicks, like himself, would feel that the particular interruption was a privilege and an opportunity of service to His Majesty's forces. His Lordship was mentioned three times in despatches.

GENUINE PLEASURE
Mr Loseby said that Mr Justice Wicks, in his arduous and difficult work, could rest assured, first and foremost, that his recent appointment was greeted with real sincere and genuine pleasure by every member of the Bar and every member of the legal profession in Hongkong and he could be sure that they would always do their best to reciprocate that courtesy, kindness, patience and industry for which his Lordship was already well known in Hongkong.

"My Lords, I am greatly privileged to have been allowed to say this few words to express the congratulations of the legal profession to Mr Justice Wicks," concluded Mr Loseby.

Unionists Hail Victory

Melbourne, Nov. 28.—Five thousand workers attended a rally on the banks of the river Yarra in Melbourne today to celebrate a victory in their dispute with the Government of the State of Victoria.

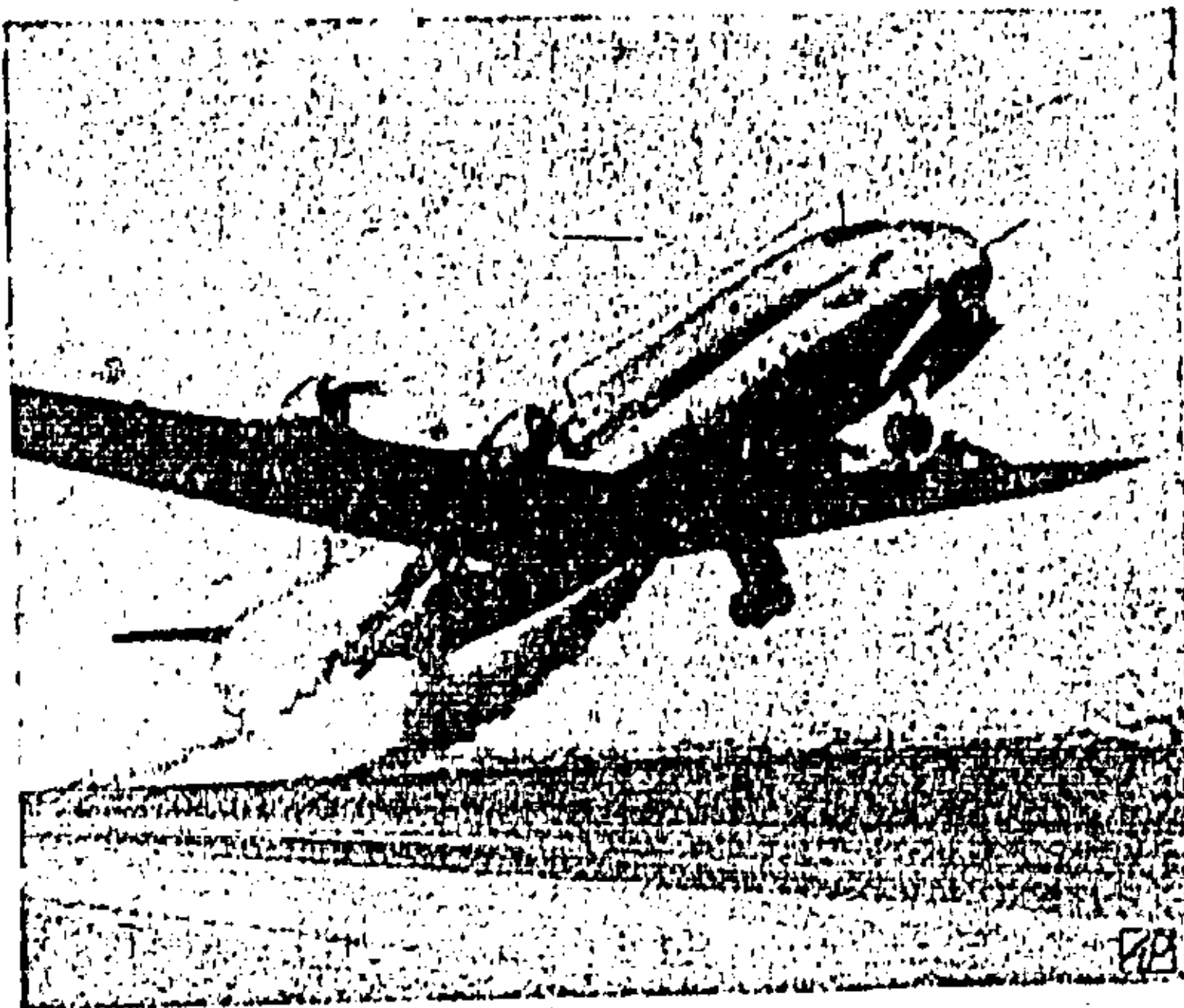
The Victorian Government announced on Friday that it had agreed to adjourn its prosecution of trade union officials and workers who took part in a one-day strike against the Essential Services Act. This Act prohibits strikes in essential services, except after a secret ballot.

Speakers at today's rally demanded that the leaders of labour should organise for the repeal of the measure.—Reuter.

EIGHT KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Paris, Nov. 28.—Eight people were killed when a French military plane based at Dakar crashed into the Mediterranean near Oran yesterday, according to Agence France Presse.

The bodies of two officers and three crew members were recovered, according to Agence France Presse.



The U.S. Navy's giant 180-passenger Constellation receives a terrific thrust from six rockets in a takeoff at the Los Angeles airfield, Burbank, Calif., in one of a series of final tests. The six JATO (jet assisted takeoff) rockets shorten the takeoff run by nearly 24 percent. Tests were made up to 184,000 pounds gross weight on the Lockheed-built transport with the controls unaffected by the added power. Six rockets give plane added power roughly equivalent to one of its four 3,500 horsepower engines.—AP Picture.

Japs Sentenced For War Crimes

BRIDGE HOUSE ATROCITY TRIAL CONCLUDES

Lieutenant-General Kinoshta Elichi, 56, former OC of the Shanghai Kempitai (Gendarmarie) from July 1942 to November 1944, was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Sgt Yoshida Bunzo, 33, one-time member of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Special Branch of the Shanghai Gendarmarie, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment by the War Crimes Court at Lyemum Barracks this morning, when the Bridge House case ended. The sentences are subject to confirmation.

The trial opened on October 25, and occupied a total of 15 hearings. The two accused were found guilty by the Court last Wednesday.

They were originally released in March this year, when it was decided to drop the prosecution against them. This decision, however, raised a storm of protest in Shanghai, and the matter was brought up in the House of Commons. Mr Emmanuel Shinwell, Secretary of State for War, later announced that the trial would proceed, and the accused were located in Japan and re-arrested. They were brought to Hongkong a week before the trial commenced.

According to Kinoshta's service record, he graduated from a military academy as a second lieutenant in 1915, and was promoted through the grades to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1936. He was then transferred to the Gendarmarie, and was promoted to Colonel in 1938. In 1941, he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and in 1942 was appointed to command the Shanghai Gendarmarie. On being relieved of that appointment, he took command of a military school in Japan, and just before the Japanese surrender was made Lieutenant-General. During his career, he served in various posts, including a spell of duty with the Kwangtung Army in Manchuria.

THREE AFFIDAVITS

Yoshida, the second accused, entered the Army in 1930, and was posted to the Gendarmarie in 1930. He was transferred to Shanghai in 1941, and held the rank of corporal during his tenure of duty there. He was promoted sergeant in 1944. The Defence Counsel for Kinoshta this morning tendered three affidavits of good character on behalf of the first accused. They were all from Japanese naval officers who had served in Shanghai during the time Kinoshta was in command of the Gendarmarie there.

Former Admiral Yoshida Zingo, who was in command of the Japanese Combined Fleet in China, said that relations between the Navy and other services improved as a result of Kinoshta's efforts, and he found the General to be a man of sincere and righteous character. The Admiral said he could not believe that Kinoshta could have acquiesced to any act of ill-treatment.

Another affidavit, from Admiral Kondo Nabutake, who succeeded Admiral Yoshida in command of the Combined Fleet in China, also spoke of Kinoshta in the highest terms. Due to Kinoshta's relations between the Japanese Services and the Chinese were most amicable, and Kinoshta's sincere and earnest efforts greatly contributed to the maintenance of peace and order in Shanghai.

The third affidavit, from Oka Shin, of the Naval Attache's office in Shanghai during 1942, testified regarding Kinoshta in similar vein. He added that in his opinion Kinoshta exercised proper control over his subordinates.

HUTTON'S DEATH

Kinoshta and Yoshida were jointly found guilty of the charge of being concerned in the ill-treatment of Hans Rechin and William Hutton, residents of Shanghai, resulting in the death of Hutton in August 1943.

They were also found guilty of two further counts of being concerned in the ill-treatment of a Chinese named Yung, resulting in Yung's death in November 1942, and of being concerned in the ill-treatment of the Rev. W. H. Hudson, Henry Forster Pringle, Edwin Arthur Thompson, Kenneth William Johnston, James Robert Canning, William Slade Bunney, C. D. Komparell, Patrick Samuel Gibbons, Alexander Haindrav, Morris Joseph Souleitch, Evans Daw, Boris S. Frank and Boris Topas, detained in the cells of the Headquarters of the Shanghai Gendarmarie at Bridge House, and of E. Davies, J. A. Cook and P. Young, detained in the cells of the Union Jack Club on Myburgh Road, a section of the Western branch of the Shanghai Kempitai, causing them all physical suffering, between August 6, 1943, and November 20, 1944.

SPECTATORS IN COURT

The Court reached its verdict after a deliberation of 40 minutes. The Court comprised Lieut-Col. L. A. Massie, Royal Scots Fusiliers (President), with Major B. H. Craig, Buffs, and Captain H. M. McLeod-Martin, Middlesex Regt, as Members. The Prosecutor was Major Peter Clague, RA (Assistant Director of Army Legal Services, GHQ, FARLEF). Kinoshta was defended by Mr. Kikuchi Masao (barrister-at-law of Tokyo), while Yoshida conducted his own defence, having refused the legal assistance offered him by the British authorities.

Ten witnesses were brought to the Colony from Shanghai on behalf of the prosecution, which also submitted a large number of affidavits in support of its case.

There were quite a number of spectators, including women in court to hear the sentences.

THEY SERVE WHO ONLY...

Honington, Suffolk, Nov. 28.—A flight of six Dakota freighters and their crews stand by day and night at the Royal Air Force station here ready at a moment's notice to fly urgently needed spare parts to aerodromes used by the Berlin air-lift planes.

During the last four months, more than 400 complete engines have been flown out of this station, the central servicing unit of the RAF Transport Command, and weekly flights in response to SOS calls for spare parts to Germany and 30 to United Kingdom stations.

Everything connected with the Berlin operations is on top priority here. If an urgent telegraphic message from Germany is received in the morning, a request for a new engine or the replacement is at the German base in the afternoon.

Honington handles each month about 123 engines, 600 wheel assemblies, 18,000 sparking plugs and at least 1,000 instruments in its "feed" servicing, 400 and 500 tons of fuel and other spares for York, Hastings and Dakota aircraft.—Reuter.

MacDonald Off To Bangkok

CONFERENCE WITH SIAM'S PREMIER

Singapore, Nov. 29.—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's senior representative in South-east Asia, is scheduled to fly to Bangkok today for conferences with the Siamese Premier, General Pibul Songkram, which may deal with the threat of Communism.

Informants said the two men may consider problems raised by a possible Communist victory in China and methods of preventing the floodtide of Red success from spilling southward.

Britain is known to be eager to tighten co-operation with moderate anti-Communist groups in Southeast Asia. General Pibul's Government is strongly anti-Communist. Siam already has an estimated 30,000 Chinese Communists within her border.

RESTLESS MALAYS

Another problem which may be dealt with has to do with 250,000 restless Malays in Siam's 400 provinces. The desire of those people to join the British protected Federation of Malaya has complicated Siam-British relations.

A political movement calling itself the Kris (Dagger), is agitating for the four tin-rich provinces to quit Siam and go under the British flag. Mr MacDonald is expected to give General Pibul personal assurances that Britain in no way supports the separatist movement.

The re-arming of five Siamese battalions for anti-Communist duty north of the Siamese-Malayan border also may be discussed.

Mr MacDonald is expected to spend about a week in Bangkok. His visit is regarded as an invitation of stepped up British diplomatic activity in Asia in the face of the increased Communist threat.—Associated Press.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PROPOSAL

Paris, Nov. 28.—France will submit a proposal for a European parliament in a memorandum early this week to the five-power Western Union Conference on European unity.

The conference, which began on Friday, has decided to speed up its work by meeting tomorrow morning and afternoon, instead of waiting until Tuesday as originally planned.

The gap between the British and French views on the next steps to be taken towards a United States of Europe seems to have narrowed on points of principle after two days' discussions by the 17 delegates here.

The British memorandum tabled yesterday by Mr Hugh Dalton, leader of the delegation, laid stress on the creation as soon as possible of a European Council of Ministers. It was understood to include strong reservations, but to avoid outright opposition to the French plan for a "European Assembly" provided it is given strictly advisory powers and does not cut across existing organs, such as the organization for European Economic Co-operation.—Reuter.

U.S. Policy Toward Franco Spain

Madrid, Nov. 28.—The United States would change its policy towards Franco Spain, the leader of the seven American Congressmen now visiting Madrid, Representative Dewey Short (Republican, Missouri) stated today in a statement to Reuter.

Mr Short declared: "High military, naval and government authorities in the United States feel we should co-operate more with Spain. We favour giving Spain economic and military assistance, but this should not be done condescendingly. We very much favour helping Spain, and we shall certainly recommend Congress to do so."

Mr Short went on: "We hope Spain gets into the United Nations and we think we should certainly send an Ambassador here. If we helped Spain, such help would not merely be generosity or philanthropy—we would be helping ourselves."

"There is certainly too much propaganda, misrepresentation and distortion concerning this country." Four of the Congressmen are Republicans and three Democrats.

LEAVING TODAY

The seven United States Congressmen who arrived here unexpectedly will leave for Paris at noon tomorrow. It was learned today that they may have a meeting with General Franco, the Spanish Head of State, before they go.

The Congressmen—six members of the House Armed Services Committee and one member of the Judiciary Committee—arrived from Rome after visiting Berlin, Vienna and Trieste.

They are understood to intend urging Congress to provide immediate economic and military assistance for Spain.—Reuter.

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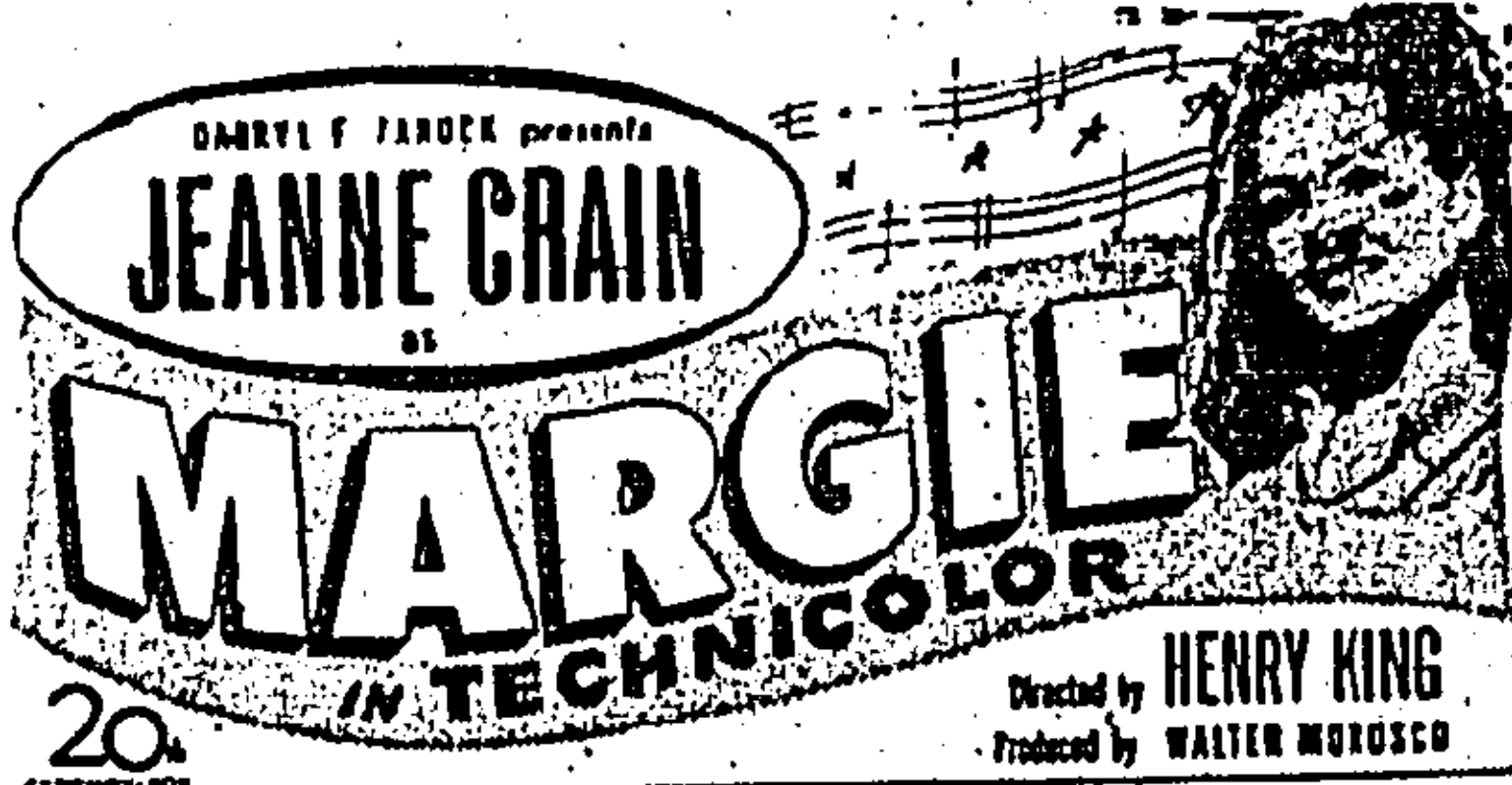
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Next Change: "WANTED FOR MURDER"

Ruhr Miners' Meeting

Gelsenkirchen, Nov. 28.—The conference of the West Zones German Miners Union opened at Gelsenkirchen today. The conference will discuss a miners' plan to reorganise the Ruhr pits which are about to be handed to German trustees under Anglo-American control.

The chairman of the Socialist Democratic Union, Herr August Schmidt, believed that Communist influence among the Ruhr miners will dwindle only if the miners are granted a substantial share in running the Ruhr pits. They will ask that half of the new Trustee Boards shall be composed of union representatives.

The conference will also discuss a statute for the reorganisation of the unions to cover the Blzone.

The Miners Union in the Soviet Zone, in a surprise move, elected 200 "delegates" to the conference to which it has not been invited. The union has been told in reply that no merger with the Eastern Zone is on the agenda.

Posters calling for all German unity, with photographs and signatures of East Zone miners' leaders, have been put in Ruhr pitheads.—Reuter.

Car Built In Australia

New York, Nov. 27.—The Vice-President of General Motors, Edward Hilly, has announced quantity production of the first Australian built automobile, named "Holden."

He said that the car will be produced by General Motors-Holden Limited, which has assembly plants in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane.

He said that manufacturing operations were concentrated at Fishermans Bend, Victoria, and Woodville, South Australia.

The car is at present being produced in one model—a four-door five-passenger sedan, with a 103-inch wheelbase, an overall length of 172 inches, and weighing about 2,200 pounds. He said that in recent tests the car achieved more than 30 miles to the American gallon.

Under an agreement with the Australian Government, only 10 percent of the car's list price and 10 percent of its weight will be present imported accessories and components.—United Press.

Civilians In Flight

Athens, Nov. 28.—More than 127,000 civilians have fled to Epirus from the guerrilla fighting areas and the number continues to increase, the Athens news agency said tonight.—Reuter.

Chances Of Peace

FOSTER DULLES OPTIMISTIC

Less Likelihood Of Miscalculation

Paris, Nov. 28.—Mr. John Foster Dulles, the American diplomat today said that the "danger of war getting started on miscalculation" was greatly reduced.

He also declared that the United Nations was "within reach" of final settlement on Palestine and it may still achieve a solution of the tense East-West dispute over Berlin.

The American diplomat said the UN Assembly had now made it clear to all men in power that "any nation that launched an attack would find itself at once opposed by most of the world." This Assembly meeting, he said, had "really increased the chances of peace."

In a radio interview reviewing the activities of the current Assembly session, Mr. Dulles said the "risk of miscalculation" was the "most serious threat to world peace." The willingness of most of the world to oppose aggression, he said, left no further excuse for those by Khrushchev or Hitler that nations can be conquered one by one.

"Once this logical basis for sound calculation is understood, as I believe it is, the danger of war getting started on miscalculation is greatly reduced."

Mr. Dulles said it was because the current General Assembly had demonstrated "solidarity against aggression" that the work of United Nations diplomats had "really increased the chances of peace."

TWO DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. Dulles' hopeful comments on possible Palestine and Berlin settlements was accompanied by these developments in those two problems:

N. ATLANTIC DEFENSIVE PACT TALKS

Diplomats Awaiting Instructions

Washington, Nov. 28.—Diplomatic envoys of the five Western Union powers are awaiting instructions that will make possible a resumption of talks with the State Department on the proposed 50-year North Atlantic defensive pact.

These instructions are being sent by couriers instead of being cabled. This suggested that they are long and that negotiations will not get under way before the latter part of this week.

Before approaching the State Department, the British, French, Belgian and Dutch Ambassadors and the Luxembourg Minister are to confer among themselves and then seek a meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, and his deputy, Mr. Robert Lovett.

The negotiations are likely to take the following pattern:

The Ambassadors will explain to the State Department and Canadian representatives the lines which they think the pact should follow. A draft representing their joint views has been drawn up in recent weeks in London and will be presented to the United States Government.

JOINT EXAMINATION

The State Department and other United States Departments concerned will then study the draft and consult Congressional leaders, who must ratify any treaty before it can come into effect.

After that, the United States Government, Canada and the Western Union envoys will jointly examine any conflict of views that exist between the North American and European powers.

Details of the draft completed in Europe have not been disclosed. It is believed, however, to involve a 50-year treaty of defence which would enable the United States to pledge all possible support if any members were attacked although not actually obliging the United States to declare war in such an event.

One of the most important issues to be decided by the negotiations in Washington will be whether the Alliance should be extended to include other European countries beyond the present members of the Western Union.

Not until this point has been decided will the representation at the final conference, at which the treaty will be formally signed, be known.—Reuter.

1. Israel prepared to apply for membership today.
2. Argentina's Juan Bramuglia conferred with Soviet and Western diplomats in a final effort to strike a compromise solution on the Berlin case before his term as Security Council President ended on Tuesday.

On Palestine, Mr. Dulles said the General Assembly seemed likely to adopt a resolution reaffirming the Jews' right to land awarded them under the Assembly partition plan approved one year ago today.

"I believe it will be a settlement within the framework of United States policy," said Mr. Dulles. "This means a free and independent Israel whose boundaries shall be those set forth in the General Assembly resolution of November 29, 1947, unless through negotiation appropriate changes are made."

POLICY GAP NARROWS

Mr. Dulles asserted that the wide gap between United States and British policy on the Holy Land had been "steadily narrowed" and since it was this divergence which had blocked earlier solution, a settlement now seemed within reach.

The statement made it clear, however, that the Americans were sticking to their stand against Britain's move for all-out endorsement of a resolution designed to make Israel give up all or part of the Negev desert for Western Galilee.

American policy is that the Jews, who want to keep Western Galilee and still hold on to the Negev, should negotiate with the Arabs for any territory they want outside that awarded to them under the original partition plan.

In Berlin's case, Mr. Dulles reaffirmed the Western powers' insistence that Russia must lift the blockade before there are any other negotiations on Berlin or the German problem as a whole. He said that at luncheon on Sunday with Dr. Bramuglia, he repeated the United States' willingness to co-operate quickly in efforts of the Security Council chairman and five other "neutral" delegates to find a solution.

"But we cannot overlook the fact that almost daily the Soviet authorities take new steps toward splitting Berlin in two. Such action, of course, makes the operation of any four-power agreements for more difficult. Nevertheless, we still believe the Berlin issue may be settled. The Security Council may yet find a way to bring the Soviet Government to end its efforts to get political and economic control of all Berlin."

United Press.

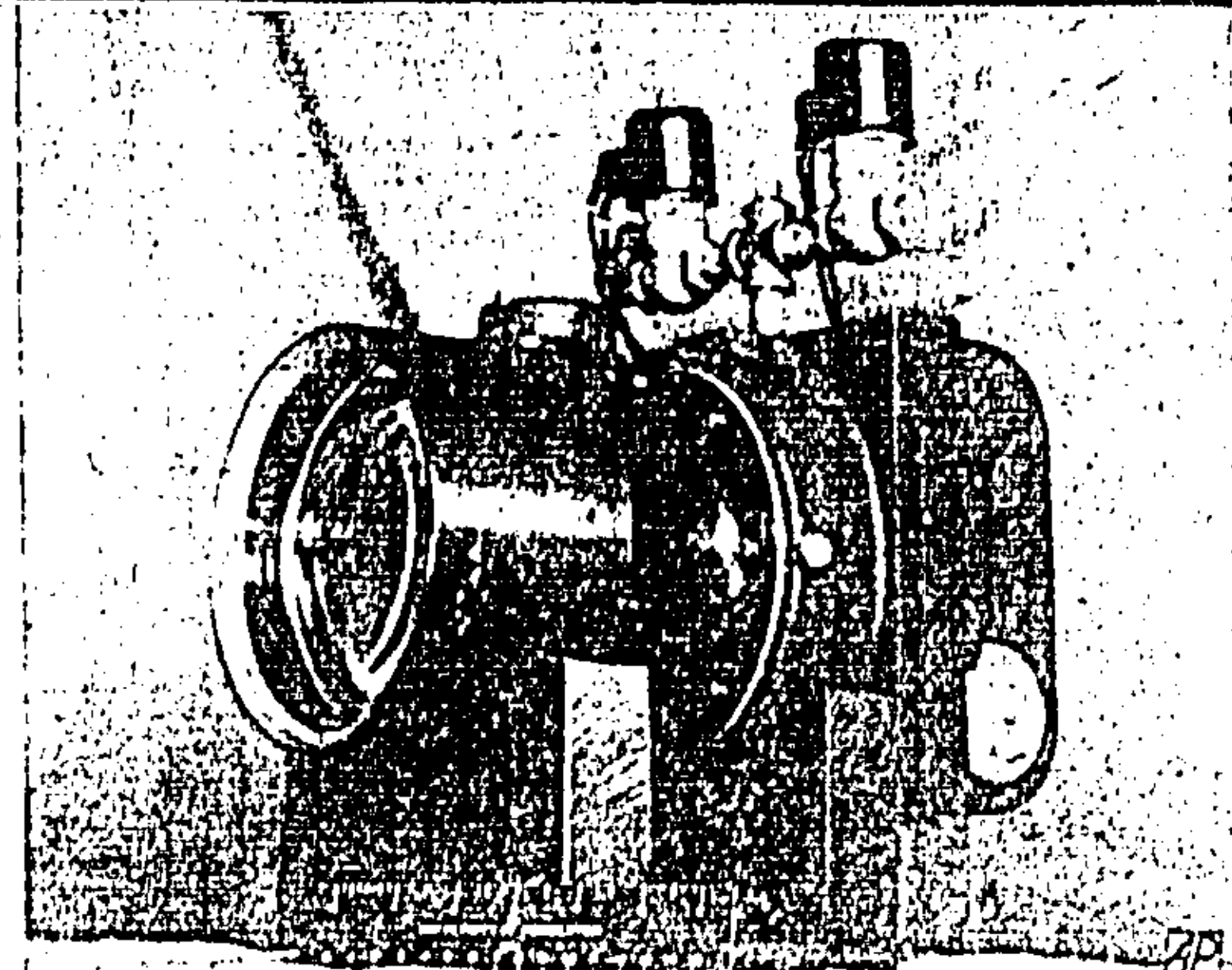
Perhaps in this they were greatly influenced by the menace of the Irish Republican Army, an organisation opposed to the lawful government of the state, which has now lost its strength and has almost faded out.

Strangely enough it is the first coalition government ever to rule Ireland which has favoured the abolition of hanging, and stranger still the greatest influence on the cabinet in its decision appears to be External Affairs Minister, Sean MacBride, himself at one time leader of the IRA and a lawyer of considerable repute.

Speaking at a meeting in Dublin just over a week ago, Mr. MacBride expressed himself as thoroughly opposed to the death penalty, and told how a prisoner he defended on a murder charge was convicted but protested his innocence right up to the moment when the trapdoor dropped hurling him into eternity.

"That man," said Mr. MacBride, "told me the night before he was hanged, and after having made his peace with God, with the assistance

New Type of Camera



A small No. 22 flash bulb and a new high speed F.1 curved lens camera (bottom) was employed to make this picture from the fourth floor of a University of Rochester campus building. The lens is considered two and one half times faster than any other existing lens having comparable image quality. Photograph shows plainly objects 600 feet away (popular trees in background). The buildings shown are 250 feet away. The camera was produced at the University of Rochester Institute of Optics and displayed in Detroit, Mich., at the annual meeting of the Optical Society of America.—AP Picture.

UN Tackling Korea Problem This Week

Paris, Nov. 28.—The United Nations takes up this week, but does not expect to solve, the problem of the independence of Korea.

Korea, still divided and occupied more than three years after liberation, follows Palestine as the next and probably last major item for this session before the Assembly Political Committee.

It stands, like Greece and Germany, as a phase of the world-wide struggle between Communist and Western philosophies. The situation—both in Korea and on the world stage—is growing steadily worse during the long wait since September for the question to come before the UN.

Observers here say they see no chance at present, no matter what action, the UN takes, to end its own recently returned temporary commission has only "the grim reality of a divided Korea."

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Developments since last summer have included: 1. Formation of a Russian-sponsored "People's Democratic Government" in Soviet-occupied Northern Korea, rivaling the Republic of Korea Government elected last May in the American-occupied Southern half of the country under UN auspices.

2. Announcement from Moscow that the Northern regime will be placed in full control and all Russian troops withdrawn by January 1. Troop withdrawals have started.

3. Communist-led revolt against the elected Government of Southern Korea. It was put down only after serious fighting between Communist and Loyal factions of the Korean militia.

4. Conquest by Chinese Communists of Manchuria just over Korea's northern frontier.

5. Word Battle

Observers here say the stage is set for another East-West word battle as heated, and as little likely to produce a final solution, as that over Greece last week in the General Assembly.

The Temporary Commission's report recommends recognition of the Government, at least for the South. But it notes gloomily that Korea's heavy industries are in the Soviet-dominated North, and that there is little hope for the country economically so long as division continues.

It makes no recommendations for final settlement. It urges the General Assembly to keep the problem on its agenda and seek co-operation of member states toward an eventual solution.

Opening skirmish of the debate will be over inviting representatives from the two parts of Korea to take part.—Associated Press.

Graziani Rumour Officially Denied

Rome, Nov. 28.—A police spokesman in Rome tonight described as "a false rumour" a story circulating here that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, on trial for collaboration with the Germans, had escaped from Fort Bocca, near Rome, where he is detained.

Graziani's family said his sister visited him this afternoon at Fort Bocca and spent two hours with him.—Reuter.

King Remains In Buckingham Palace

London, Nov. 28.—King George remained at the Palace while Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret attended morning service today at St Michael's Church near Buckingham Palace.

This was the third consecutive weekend spent by the Royal Family in London instead of going to Royal Lodge, Windsor, as was their custom before the illness of the King, who is suffering from an obstruction to the circulation in the right leg.—Reuter.

STUDENT LEAPS FROM SHIP

To Escape Communists

Istanbul, Nov. 28.—Ali Yol, an 18-year-old Albanian student, described how he leaped into the Bosphorus from the Rumanian ship Transylvania, in order to escape Communist domination in his country.

Yol told the United Press today he and 20 other students from Albania were aboard the ship en route to Russia and other satellite countries for "education" when he and a life-long pal jumped overboard, holding hands. His friend drowned. Yol was picked up by a Turkish fishing boat after 15 minutes in the water and taken to Istanbul.

Tall, thin and serious faced, Yol said he was the son of a middle class merchant family in the Albanian capital, Tirana, when the Communists came to power at the war's end. He said his father's property was confiscated and he himself was placed in a school for "education." He said the Marxist doctrine had replaced the liberal arts and philosophy in Albanian schools.

Several weeks ago, said Yol, he and several hundred other students were selected for education in foreign countries—Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. He had been destined for Prague while more than half the group aboard the Transylvania were en route to Russia.

Talked Matter Over

Young Yol said he had not been directly forced to accept the "foreign education" but that he had seen that other students who refused immediately came under suspicion and lost many privileges, so he decided to accept. Aboard the Rumanian ship he had talked the matter over with his one trusted school comrade and they both decided to jump ship in Turkey.

Asked why he chose Turkey, Yol said it was because, first, he was a Moslem, and second because of illegal listening in to the London radio he had heard that Turkey accepted refugees fleeing from the Communist dominated countries.

Ironically, the Transylvania stopped in Istanbul to pick up several aeroplanes being returned to Rumania and Bulgaria after they had been used by refugees to escape from these countries. It also picked up several Rumanian and Bulgarian diplomats who had been asked to leave Turkey in retaliation for the ousting of several Turkish officials from these countries.

BEATEN BY CURRENT

Yol said he and his companions were not allowed to leave the ship while it was in the harbour and he was afraid to jump for fear he would be picked up and returned aboard. He and his comrade waited until dark when the ship had almost reached the end of the Bosphorus in approaching the Black Sea.

The Bosphorus current is extremely swift and treacherous at this point and cost Yol's companion his life. Yol, a very strong swimmer, said he screamed for help and managed to remain afloat in the icy current until the fishing boat reached him.

He said no one aboard the Transylvania saw them jump.

He has been given permission by the Turkish authorities to remain as a refugee.

The young student said that Albania is almost completely isolated from the rest of the world since the Yugoslav Tito crisis and that food, much of which formerly came from Yugoslavia, is in desperately short supply.

He said that unless Russia sends food or the Communist government

GOV MAY ASK FOR RECOUNT

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The Republican Party is studying the possibility of demanding a recount in the key States in the recent Presidential election, it was reported today. It appears unlikely that this attempt to turn Governor Thomas Dewey's defeat into a victory will be successful.

Requests to Republican Party leaders in California, Ohio and Illinois—States which President Truman won by small majorities for reviews of the vote are reported to have been made but party leaders are said to be unlikely to demand a recount.

If a recount was made in these States and a reversal of the electoral vote resulted in all of them, Governor Dewey would be victorious.—Reuter.

NOTICE

HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in St. John's Cathedral Hall on Thursday, 9th December, 1948, at 5.30 p.m.

R. A. JOSCELYNE, Hon. General Secretary.

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